LIBERTY STANDARD.

"Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."---Leviticus 25 : 10.

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Moral Department.

Keep, on Congregationalism.

Rev. John Keep of Ohio, has published a work on Congregationalism. We have not seen it, but the following excellent statement of principles is said to constitute the first chapter, which we wish could be incorporated into every christian sect on earth. That would be an auspicious day for religion.

1. What ought to be done, can be done.
2. Demand only what is right: and in duty to God, submit to nothing which is wrong.
3. A generation of boasters is never a generation of thinkers, still less of doers.
4. Moral Reform always begins with those least needing it.
5. Whatever goes to deny moral obligation and to confound moral distinctions, is of fatal bearing upon character, and proves an effectual check upon the reformation.
6. To reform in the real and just sense, is to restore original order,—to bring man back to his primitive model,—to induce him to become what his Maker intended him to be, and to act in conformity with the great principles or laws upon which his moral constitution was framed: and that the reform may be genuine, and the Reformer retain his hold on the public mind, he must admit of no compromise; and discard the plea that the least of two evils is to be chosen, and that the end sanctifies the means.
7. Reformations live only by aggressive and onward movements.
8. A say and do-nothing philanthropy has too long deceived the hopes and mocked the miseries of men.
9. Men will not always stultify themselves by pretending to believe and disbelieve the same thing in the same breath.
10. To hold the doctrine of human rights, or the fundamental principles of justice in the abstract, and not to carry them out in practice, is, in fact, to apostatize from them.
11. We are not permitted to seek the good even of the universe at the expense of any right of any being in it. Rather than do this, even Jehovah would take down the framework of the kingdoms he has created, and retire as incompetent to the station he occupies.
12. Take away a man's right to worship, *where*, and under what religious teaching he thinks proper, and you take away his right to worship according to the dictates of his own conscience.
13. To deny human rights from considerations of State policy, and to enforce this denial by the bayonet, is but one step higher in the scale of despotism, than when such denial is enforced by church censure, founded on supposed but mistaken principles of church organization.
14. Whatever is in accordance with, and demanded by the nature and relations of moral beings is obligatory on them—is moral law, and no power in the universe can set it aside.
15. Every human right is indestructible; you may infringe it, you may bruise and mangle it, but there it *is*, in frowns or in smiles, weeping tears of joy or sorrow, a deathless witness against the wrong-doer.
16. To *do right* is the highest possible expediency.
17. That which is contrary to reason and natural justice never was and never can be law; and no enactment whatever, which does not declare and apply the law of God, is morally obligatory.
18. To will right, to do right, for its own sake, is benevolence, is religion, is Christianity.
19. No Christian community which tolerates flagrant crimes can maintain a high moral standard.
20. Conscience is that power of the mind that affirms and enforces moral obligation: as a judge, it smiles upon obedience, and frowns upon disobedience.
21. All human events move in revolving circles, each successive age but reproducing aspects of the past; and that age which best sustains inalienable rights, and best revolves the changeless principles of morality, bears most of the image of Divinity.
22. But revolving cycles, though similar, are not identical. Each has, in itself, some characteristics of a peculiar nature, and to *that* extent part of its characteristics may terminate in its own period, part may revive and expand into the new revolving movement.
23. When the light shines upon any moral question, to plead ignorance of your duty is to proclaim your purpose to do wrong.
24. The gospel demands that we be not partakers of others' sins—that we abstain from the appearance of evil—that the thoughts and desires be pure—the total abstinence of all that is wrong, and is therefore a system of the most absolute and perfect reformation, and the Saviour himself was a Reformer without even the semblance of compromise.

Inhumanity of American Slave Laws.

BY REV. THOMAS DICK, D. D., L. L. D.

Had such laws been suggested and enacted by the inhabitants of Tophet, they could scarcely have breathed a more malignant and atrocious spirit. Had such a sytem of slavery, and such a code of laws respecting a class of human beings, been exhibited to our view without a knowledge of the State or country in which such practices abounded and such laws were enforced, we should naturally have cast our eyes abroad to the most barbarous nations on the face of the earth, in order to trace the people who could be guilty of such enormities. We should have imagined that such a system of malignity might be operating in Turkey, Algiers, or Morocco, or among the despots who rule the kingdoms of Dahomey and Ashantee, or among the Gallas, the Feloops, the Boshemen, the inhabitants of Adel, and other ferocious and degraded tribes that inhabit the wilds of Africa, or among the cannibals that people the isles of the Pacific, who have never yet been visited with the light of Revelation. But when we know that such a system of slavery is carried on by a people who boast of being ranked among the most civilized and enlightened nations on the globe —by a people who glory in their LIBERTY, their free institutions and the achievements by which they were secured—by a people who have written on the front of their constitution;—"We hold these truths to be self-evident *that all men are created equal;* that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among those are life, *liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their powers from the just consent of the governed"—when we consider these circumstances, we are utterly confounded, we are apt to suspect the accuracy of our information; and when we are convinced of its reality, we can scarcely refrain from exclaiming in the language of the inspired prophet, "Be astonished, O, ye heavens, at this, and be ye horribly afraid!"

I consider it quite unnecessary here to enter into any argumentative discussion to prove that slavery, such as has now been described, is directly repugnant to the principles of JUSTICE and HUMANITY. After stating the preceding facts, and enactments interwoven with the system of slavery, I would deem it an insult to any rational, benevolent and well constituted mind to attempt, by any labored arguments, to prove that such a system is unjust, cruel and inhuman, and that it is inconsistent with any rational idea of liberty. The man who does not intuitively and at once perceive this, must be destitute both of a moral sense, and the right use of his intellectual faculties. We might with as much propriety attempt to prove that man is possessed of the faculties of memory, of judging, and of moral feeling, or to demonstrate the *axioms* of mathematical science. I am of the same opinion with Mr. O'Connell, as expressed in a speech in London on the subject of African Colonization.—An American gentleman called upon him that morning, and he (Mr. O'C.) asked him with some anxiety, what part of America he came from? to which the gentleman replied, "From Boston." He then shook hands with him, and congratulated him that that State had never been tarnished with slavery; but added, that he should be sorry to be contaminated with the touch of a man from States where slavery was continued. The gentleman then said he was no advocate of slavery, but if he (Mr. O'C.) would permit him, he would discuss the question with him. Mr. O'Connell replied, "If a man were to propose to me a discussion on picking pockets, I would turn him out of my study, lest he should carry his theory into practice—but I would as soon discuss that question as the propriety of negro slavery. The man who stole my purse stole trash; but he who thought he could vindicate the possesssion of one human being by another—the selling of soul and body—the separation of a father from his offspring, or the mother from the infant she had reared—was a man whom he could never answer with words, nor with blows—because the time for the latter had not arrived."

From the Middlesex Standard.

THE ANNEXATION CONSPIRACY.

So far as a declaratory resolution may be said to accomplish the thing, Texas, with her blood-besmeared constitution, with her slavery, with her war, with her hosts of scoundrels, is—*propounded* for annexation to the United States. And if the counsels of the past or present administration are to prevail, not a twelve-month will be allowed to elapse before the great and atrocious crime will be consummated. The occurrences of the last ten days demonstrate, what indeed was already too painfully apparent, that the body which has been fondly fancied the conservative power of our government, is too weak or too wicked to withstand the seductive influence of the slave power. Grave senators, who but yesterday were halting upon conscientious scruples join hands with the conspirators while their fair speeches are yet damp from the press. What the end of these things is to be, is of course only matter of conjecture. Such a stride as Congress has now made, avowedly for the purpose of propping up the slave interest must, if any thing can, open the eyes of northern men to the dangers which lie before us. How triumphantly would the Texas conspirators have been met in the present struggle, had the North but evinced a zeal for liberty half as ardent as the spirit of overseerism displayed by a ruling majority of slaveholders.

But the present is no time to indulge in desponding regrets. Let the dead bury their dead. But let the living freemen of the North feel the high responsibilities which the crisis devolves upon them. A recreant Congress may yet repent their delirious acts. Texas is not annexed, and by the blessing of God, our country may yet be spared the deep dishonor. Be it then, henceforth, the business of all, whose hearts throb for freedom for the race—all, who would not blush before the grand sultan to hear the American name pronounced, to act well their part on the issue which the slave-drivers have presented. Above all, let not Liberty men be discouraged in view of these resolves blown through Congress under a gust of party suasion, and in presence of a new president, with uplifted lash in one hand and millions of motives in the other.—These extreme measures are driving the honest, the discerning, the true-hearted of other parties around the Liberty standard. We shall hereafter have few neutral troops in the contest between freedom and slavery. Your wise and prudent abstractionists will find out at last that we have something more on hand than to indulge in bickering among ourselves. For fifty years the North, like the owl in his perch, has "kept up a terrible thinking."—Now for the concrete! Politically speaking, life and death are set before us. Say, men of Massachusetts, do you consent that Texas, reeking with the blood of the poor and defenceless, shall be a part of yourselves?—"Who shall deliver us from this body of death?"

Thrilling Incident.

Several winters since, when the Ohio river above Cincinnati had been for some time closed, a sudden thaw brought down the ice in large quantities, forming a gorge opposite the mouth of the Licking. For some days the ice was so firm as to admit of free passage by pedestrians, but at length it became soft and porous, and in some places disappeared beneath the surface of the stream. The passage was now considered unsafe and had not been used for several days, when one evening near twilight, a poor fugitive, hard pressed by her pursuers, rushed down the bank on the Kentucky side and plunged fearlessly into the dark mass of ice and turbid water. A child of two years thrown across her shoulders, clung to her neck, leaving both her hands free to aid in the fearful struggle.

For a moment she paused. Before her rolled the angry river, chafing against the masses of ice that obstructed its course, every moment sweeping away broken fragments, and rendering the passage more perilous; behind her close on her track, were her merciless foes, with eager gestures and loud threats, warning her not to proceed. She heeded them not. Better perish in that dark mass of waters, than live a slave. Her child, the only tie that bound her to life, clung to her neck, and she felt that it were better to die thus than to return to hopeless bondage. On, the dauntless woman rushed, each step a struggle for life, sinking to her knees in water as the frail ice bent beneath her weight, and breaking off as she sprung forward, was swept away by the flood. On, still on, she pressed, leaving at each step an impassable gulf between her and her pursuers. She reaches the shore—she is safe! Not one of all who witnessed with breathless interest her perilous flight, but would have protected her at every hazard, so deeply were they moved by intrepid courage. Her enemies were completely foiled. A boat would have been crushed in a moment in the whirling masses of ice, and they stood baffled and irresolute, hoping that some kindred spirit on the opposite shore would seize her as soon as she landed. But no! Those who, under ordinary circumstance, have no pity for the slave were softened at the sight of that weak woman venturing where even the strong heart of man might well quail, and staking life itself against the hope of freedom. She was protected, and sped onward to a land of liberty, where she, with her child, found a refuge.—*Youth's Visitor.*

Education.

COUNTY EDUCATION MEETING.

The friends of education and of public schools, from several towns in the county of Kennebec, met at the Town Hall in Hallowell, on Wednesday the twelfth day of March, 1845, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. Considering the novelty of the occasion, and the extremely bad travelling, the meeting was well attended. Joseph R. Abbott Esq. of Augusta, was called to the chair, and H. K. Baker of Hallowell appointed secretary. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop.

Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop, P. Sanford of Hallowell, C. R. Daggett of Greene, Dr. Baldwin of Mount Vernon, Mr. Wallace of Augusta, Rev. F. Merriam of Winthrop, and J. Burnham of Hallowell, were appointed a committee to report resolutions.

Statements of the condition, excellencies, and defects of the public schools in their respective towns, were made by Rev. S. Adlam, Messrs. P. Sanford, and H. K. Baker of Hallowell, J. R. Abbott of Augusta, Rev. D. Thurston of Winthrop, and Mr. H. P. Torsey of Readfield and Monmouth. The meeting then adjourned till afternoon.

Afternoon.—Further statements and suggestions with regard to common schools, were made by Messrs. N. Foster and Rev. F. Merriam of Winthrop, Rev. Mr. Sargent of Mt. Vernon, N. T. True of Monmouth, Rev. J. Peet of Gardiner, and Dr. Baldwin of Mt. Vernon. The statements disclosed a deplorable neglect and want of interest in some towns, and great room for improvement in all. The principal evils dwelt upon were the apathy of a great portion of parents and citizens, wrong views arising from inattention and lack of information on the subject, the impracticability of obtaining a sufficient number of competent and skillful teachers, &c., growing out of the want of institutions or other means for giving teachers suitable training and education for their peculiar vocation.

The committee reported a number of resolutions, several of which were discussed, amended and adopted. In the course of the afternoon, the following gentlemen took part in the discussion, viz.—Messrs. J. Burnham, J. P. P. Dumont, Rev. S. Adlam, Rev. P. Weever, and H. K. Baker of Hallowell, N. T. True of Monmouth, Rev. D. Thurston and Rev. F. Merriam of Winthrop, H. P. Torsey of Readfield, Rev. Dr. Tappan of Augusta, and others.

Evening.—An address characterized by sound sense and a thorough practical knowledge of the subject of common school education, was delivered by Mr. N. T. True, Principal of Monmouth Academy. The only regret of those who heard it, was that it was so short.

In the absence of the chairman, Hon. John Otis, of Hallowell, was called to the chair, and the remaining resolutions reported by the committee, were taken up, discussed, and adopted, so far as the meeting had time to act upon them. Hon. S. P. Benson of Winthrop, Mr. Wallace of Augusta, Mr. Torsey of Readfield, Rev. J. Cole and Mr. Willey of Hallowell, were amongst those who took part in the discussion, and interested the audience till a late hour.

The following resolutions were adopted in the course of the afternoon and evening.

Resolved, That as our District Schools are exerting a mighty influence on the happiness of families and the destiny of the nation, it is incumbent on every parent and every patriot to use their best endeavors to have them conducted in the most judicious and efficient manner.

Resolved, That the teacher's station and work involve great responsibilities, and that the well qualified, faithful teacher, is entitled to the cordial respect and co-operation of the community.

Resolved, That it be recommended to teachers to visit each other's schools, and to consult together upon the best and most improved methods of government and instruction in school.

Resolved, That the careful selection of their superintending school committees by the several towns, and the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties imposed by law upon those committees, are exceedingly important and necessary to the welfare and improvement of our public schools.

Resolved, That frequently visiting schools, not only by superintending school committees, but by parents and others, is one of the best means of exciting the interest of the pupils and increasing the usefulness of the schools.

Resolved, That the condition of very many of our school houses, their inconvenient location and construction, their want of the proper means of ventilation, their dilapidated and foul state, have a degrading and demoralizing influence upon the rising generation;—whereas, everything relating to education, and the schoolroom particularly, should be a specimen of perfect order and convenience, that it may be attractive, elevating and purifying, and thus conduce to the great object of education, the formation of an enlightened, virtuous and polished character.

Messrs. H. K. Baker of Hallowell, H. P. Torsey of Readfield, and Rev. J. Peet of Gardiner, were appointed a committee to procure information of the state of the schools in the various towns in this county, and to call a future county convention for further discussion and action.

Messrs. H. P. Torsey of Readfield, J. R. Abbott of Augusta, Rev. J. Cole of Hallowell, S. P. Benson of Winthrop, N. T. True of Monmouth, and Rev. J. Peet of Gardiner, were appointed a committee to correspond with teachers and others in different parts of the State, and if thought expedient, to co-operate with them in calling a State convention for the promotion of public education.

Voted, That the several newspapers in this county be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and that Mr. True be requested to furnish for publication a copy of his able and interesting address.

JOHN OTIS, Chairman.
H. K. BAKER, Secretary.

Political Department.

From the Boston Chronicle.

DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP.

Giv[illegible] We can't. What but this ship have we between us and death? This experiment of republican government in which we are embarked, has not been perfectly successful, because it was not perfectly republican. There was left in this country a large spice of kingcraft, of which slavery was the chief manifestation. A trick of this kingcraft is to shout liberty, at the loudest pitch, while all possible appliances are used to choke liberty. So far as it succeeds, kingcraft without a king is more intolerable than with a king.—But, thank God, it has not yet succeeded to decisive extent. Compared with the old world kingdoms, the States of the North, at least, are comfortably free. Altogether *too* free to make the effort they ought to make to root out the remains of kingcraft. There is a constant buying off of our public men by the slave power, it is true. This venality is sickening. It is somewhat frightful—and precisely because it is frightful, we have hope. Men of acute minds, who pry into all the recesses of passing history, see the danger of the machinery which the slave power brings to bear upon the North. But it wants something more glaring, startling, shocking, than the ordinary current of venality, to rouse the mass of the people, with whom the power lies.—The present triumph of corruption is just the case. The act of Congress to extend slavery, in violation of national faith, at the hazard of war, and thus to give to slaveholders the absolute power to do with this government what they please, constitutes an era in our history. It was a crime too malignant to be believed till it was committed. The friends of freedom now battle on new ground.

We cannot bring ourselves to believe that there can any longer be *two* pro-slavery parties at the North. That cunning scheme by which slavery has thus far ruled us, is blown up. The Whigs must by this time, see the folly of setting up a slaveholder or a tool of slaveholders, as the idol or representative of their party. Clay was the best slaveholder they could take, and he ran behind his ticket in Massachusetts, and in losing New York, lost them all. It cannot be that the more intellectual party of the free North, will again be so stolid as to think the extension of slavery can be prevented by giving office to the slave-power. The Whigs have had a lesson on slavery, and the schoolmaster's rod is still over their heads. As to the northern Democrats, they have been cheated. They are not a bookish class—not people who foresee much—but they can't be cheated twice. Those of them who have got office, are gone over the dam. But the rank-and-file, so far as they have gone for Texas, have gone for it on promises which their leaders cannot make good; they have gone for it on grounds, delusive though they were, which do honor to their patriotism and philanthropy. We look confidently to the disabusing of this class.

The advantages which the slavocracy is to gain from Texas are not immediate, but prospective, and rather remote. But the motions of the slaveholders, and the purposes at which they aim, cannot fail to be very speedily rewarded. If we had an enemy who was intent upon firing our dwelling, and we could not make our neighbors believe it, we should like to catch him in the act of firing a slow match to blow us up. Being in season to stop the progress of the fire along the tow, we should be glad of the act, and should call out to our neighbors, Look here. Now you see what this fellow is about. You wouldn't believe me when I told you so before. Look here, and see for yourselves.

Some have seemed disposed, in case the Texas bill should pass, to give up all hopes of saving the country, and almost all confidence in man, to give it up, as a gone case, that man is a cruel and perfidious hyena. And for aught we know, they will turn monarchists or hermits, as some of our good anti-slavery men seem already to have turned anarchists. But *we* don't mean to die so. Our hope has risen more than Texas scrip has. And we say to the snug and true Liberty host, up, and be of good cheer. They are at this moment, ten times your number out of your ranks whose eyes are turned upon you, and who, if by reason of their natural human prejudice, they don't wish you to succeed, wish and hope a party to succeed, on just your ground. Never was a party in a happier attitude, having maintained for more than five years, against the fearfulest odds, the very position to which all eyes not salved with office, gold, or Texas scrip, are now converging. Let the slaveocrats glory in their success; whether they have annexed Texas or not, they have succeeded in a scheme for driving the North into the Liberty party. Don't let us disgrace ourselves by whining now.

The Whigs and the Black Laws.

Don't you notice, Messrs. Editors, how the whig opposition to the black laws of our state, and their lavish promises to sweep them all from the statute book, have fizzled out almost to the little end of nothing? The most that they seem disposed to attempt to do, this year, at Columbus, is to give blacks "the right to testify in courts of Justice, where whites are parties, *on certain conditions.*" And even that small boon, the State Journal, the whig state organ, seems to feel called upon to apologize for and depreciate. In an article, (Feb. 17th,) in answer to the ridiculous ravings of the Statesman on the effects of such a concession to the blacks, the State Journal labors to show that it is a very small boon indeed that the whigs propose to bestow upon the proscribed race—and that even *that* is necessary for the protection of the whites themselves! Hear the editor of the Journal:

"*White* citizens have been compelled to submit to fraud and knavery, when they could have vindicated their rights, had they been permitted to introduce the credible testimony of colored witnesses. Men with *black* hearts and *white* skins have in thousands of instances, shamefully defrauded and trampled upon those who happened to have a skin a shade darker than their fellows, and therefore could not give the testimony necessary to their defence."

And what is the nature and extent of the proposed remedy for the sufferings of *white* men thus liable to be defrauded for the want of the testimony of colored witnesses? Why:

"The colored man, before he can testify, must produce *white* witnesses to establish his credibility. Our Courts and our Juries are all composed of White citizens. These Courts and Juries have still the right, even after the credibility of the colored witness shall have been established, to decide what weight shall be given to the testimony introduced."

Most generous and benificent legislators are the members composing the majority of the Ohio Legislature! This proposed generosity is so remarkable, as to require a mollifying and palliatory plaster from the state organ of the party proposing it!

We have been assured, time and again, that the whig party, give them the power, would show themselves the true friends of the black man. In an auspicious hour, the power was conferred upon them; and now, what do we hear? Of the half dozen oppressive laws which disgrace our code, it is proposed to amend one clause of one of them, so as to permit colored persons to testify in courts of justice, *on certain conditions,* and the odium of such a measure requires the assurance that the interest of the *white* man requires it!—And all else of oppression in our statute books, remains without an effort, as appears, for its removal! R.

Lib. Courier.

From the N. Y. Express.

THE PROGRESS OF ABOLITIONISM BACKWARDS.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago, there were leading and powerful abolitionists in the slave holding States. The subject of abolition was openly discussed in the Virginia Convention, and in the Virginia Legislature; and in Kentucky, the indications also were, that slavery was on its last legs. It is well known too, that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were decided advocates of the abolition of slavery.

"Now, however, after the abolitionists of the North and West have been agitating for twelve or fifteen years, there are not known to be half a dozen abolitionists in all the slave holding States. They have been overawed or silenced, or have deemed it necessary for the public safety to set their faces against all abolitionism now, or all movements leading to abolitionism.

During these twelve or fifteen years of abolition agitation, in all the slave States, the institution of slavery has been strengthened, and it is stronger this moment than it was when the constitution was formed. The slaves have been stripped of many of the privileges and enjoyments they formerly held, because it has been found necessary to make these restrictions in order to defend the public against the machinations of abolitionism.

The largest progress backwards Abolitionism has made however, is in the annexation of Texas with a territory of five slave States, and upon a principle of action that will extend slavery ultimately throughout all Mexico south of 36 deg. This is the *chef d' ouvre* of the Abolitionists during the last twelve or fifteen years of their reign. *They* did it. Let them have the honor. *They* did it in New York. *They* did it in Maine. They tried to add Ohio to New York and Maine. They were not without efforts and some success in Pennsylvania. The Birney vote of New York did it, however, for the Birneyites here gave the 36 votes of this State to Polk, and thus elected him.

The slaveholding interests of the Union, thus strengthened by Northern and Western Abolitionism brings Texas into the Union by a large vote in the popular House; and Florida is admitted into the Union with new and extraordinary features in her constitution, guaranteeing slavery, and prohibiting its abolition. The constitution of Florida, which Congress has just sanctioned, prohibits the Legislature of the State from emancipating slaves, and also prohibits any free colored persons from landing at any of the ports in Florida. These are all new defences of slavery and guarantees for its prolongation and perpetuation which the action of the Abolitionists have provoked and brought about.

The slave States now have, with the admission of Texas and Florida into the Union, a majority of two in the Senate. This majority, if it pleases, can keep out of the Union any other free state. It is highly probable that the slave States will keep their majority of two in the Senate, for, in the admission of States, hereafter, they will we presume, admit one slave State with one free state. With Wisconsin, it is probable, must come in another slave state from Texas.

These things we desire the honest abolitionists of the North and West, if there are any such, to bear in mind. So mischievous, so destructive, so bad a party seldom, if ever, before existed. It has been the curse of the slave, and is the curse of the country. Slavery, under their miserable and dishonest conduct is, at this moment, stronger than it was when the constitution was formed, and has now a vigorous, hearty life lease of half a century more, and to be stronger than it ever has been in all the branches of Government. For all of this, factious revolutionary abolitionism is responsible."

We copy the above article for a double purpose—first, that our frinds may know what the enemies of the anti-slavery enterprise say of its advocates—and second, to show the true measure of sympathy for that cause, which certain editors possess. This article, it will be seen, originated in the N. Y. Express. It is copied, without comment, into the Hartford Courant, and will probably go the rounds of the Whig press in the Northern States.—So much for Whig sympathy with abolitionism. We ask those abolitionists who still fraternize with the Whig party, to read it. Let them ponder it well. It is Whig doctrine—the utterance of the Whig heart. Notice—it is not the *Liberty* party merely, that comes under this Whig malison. It is "the *abolitionists* of the North and West," who "have been agitating for *twelve* or fifteen long years" —and the *Liberty party* has existed but a little more than four years. This blow is struck at *abolitionism*—not at Liberty partyism, merely. It is the agitation of the subject of slavery in the North and West, that is condemned—and this, too, by the organs of "the more favorable to anti-slavery" party. Think of this, and judge what reliance can be placed on such a party for anti-slavery purposes.

As for the article itself, it is a mass of studied, though stupid misrepresentation. Will the Express name some of "the leading and powerful abolitionists in the slaveholding States," twelve or fifteen years ago?—abolitionists, we mean, who were in earnest for *abolishing* slavery in those States—abolitionists in *principle*, who were ready to *act*, for the overthrow of slavery. It is true that slavery was discussed in Virginia; and a principal cause of that discussion was the insurrection of Nat Turner. But when the panic subsided, the discussion subsided with it—and simply because it was occasioned by fear rather than principle; but with all this the abolitionism of the North had as little to do, as with the opium trade in China. The Express involves itself in either stupidity or falsehood when it attempts to produce the impression that the discussion of slavery in Virginia was abandoned on account of the agitation of the subject at the North. The same remark is applicable to what it says about slavery in Kentucky. There were no indications, at the time referred to, "that slavery was on its last legs"—though *now*, "after the abolitionists of the North and West have been agitating for twelve or fifteen years," and have awakened the attention of the nation to the enormities of slavery, there *are* gratifying indications. The assertion that "there are not known to be half a dozen abolitionists in all the slaveholding States," only shows the ignorance of the poor *servile* who makes it.—There are hundreds of open, avowed, and *known* abolitionists in the slave States—and their numbers, thanks to the labors of the abolitionists of the North, are constantly increasing.

If slavery has been strengthened in the mean time, it has been done not by the action of the abolitionists, but by the subserviency of the Whig and Democratic parties to the Slave Power. We agree with the Express that slavery "is stronger this moment than it was when the Constitution was formed"—and the reason of it is, that such creatures as the editors of the Express, and the dough-faced politicians of the North have been prompt to do all the bidding of the slaveholders, and have suffered them to control the General Government, to monopolize the most important offices, and to exact allegiance from Northern aspirants for office as the condition of the fulfilment of their hopes. But a better day is at hand—a day in which politicians will find that the friends of Liberty can call them to as strict an account as the slaveholders have hitherto called them.

What is said about the abolitionists having annexed Texas, is simply *nonsense*, and rather stale at that. It neither vexes nor amuses us. The argument used to sustain the assertion, if argument it may be called, proves just as conclusively that the Whigs annexed Texas, as it does that the abolitionists did it.—Had the Liberty men voted for Clay, they say, Polk would not have been elected. Had the Whigs voted for Birney, we reply, Polk would not have been elected—and in the latter case, annexation would *certainly* have been prevented, while it might not have been in the former. So the Whigs, according to their own logic are responsible for annexation after all. "*They* did it. Let them have the honor. *They* did it in New York. *They* did it in Maine. They tried to add Ohio to New York and Maine. They were not without efforts and some success in Pennsylvania. The Clay vote of New York did it, however, for the Clayites there gave the 36 votes of that State to Polk, and thus elected him"—and what renders their conduct the more aggravated and inexcusable is, that they preferred to secure this result by voting for a gambler, a slaveholder and a duelist, rather than to prevent it by giving their suffrages to a Christian Philanthropist, pledged to Liberty, and every way competent to administer the Government.

If the Whigs complain that this reasoning is unfair, we can only say, that it is formed after the model furnished us by the Express.

The same paper informs us that Florida is admitted as a State, with a Constitution that "prohibits the Legislature of the State from emancipating slaves, and also prohibits any free colored person from landing at any of the ports in Florida." This is devilish—but the Express forgets to tell us that, Florida was admitted, with such a constitution, by *Whig votes!* Send Liberty men to Congress, and such iniquity will be rebuked. But the Slave States have now a majority in the Senate, says the Express. Thanks to a *Whig* Senate for this. Practically they had a majority before —for the *serviles* of the North were ready, with more than slavish obedience, to do their bidding. Perhaps, now that the Slave Power can do its own work, it will *emancipate* its serviles—the editors of the Express included —but we apprehend that they have bowed too lowly and too long, ever to be able to stand erect again. "*Slave*" is branded into their very souls, and they have probably lost the capacity, if not the desire, to be freemen.

We care little for the condemnation which the Express bestows upon the abolitionists, for the alledged *facts* upon which it is predicated, are arrant *fictions*. And then to hear it whine about the extension of slavery—a paper that has always been zealous in the servility of the Slave Power, and has done its dirtiest work with keenest zest! Surely, "of all the cants that are canted in this canting world, the cant of hypocrisy must be the worst," and in this particular species of cant, the New York Express is most proficient.—*Christian Freeman.*

Congress.

Correspondence of the Morning Chronicle.

Debate on the Admission of Florida and Iowa.

We could not insert this earlier for want of room. Mr. Morse had moved to strike out those parts of the constitution of Florida which prohibit the legislature from passing an act of emancipation, and which give it power to prohibit free people of color from coming into the State.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1845.

Readers,—The House, at an early hour this morning, voted to close the debate on the Iowa and Florida bill in two hours.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, got the floor by huggermugger, and commenced a regular overseer attack on Mr. Morse of Maine, declaring him to be "not to be remarkable for statesmanship," and denouncing his motion as "unparalleled arrogance," in attempting to interfere with the people of a distant section of which he knew nothing and could know nothing, in the exercise of the inherent right of every State, to form its own constitution.

He then, after a regular explosion of overseerism, went into a defence of the sections proposed to strike out. The clause prohibiting emancipation by the legislature, was a mere safeguard against inconsiderate legislation, just as some States have prohibited the legislatures from contracting debts. And the clause in regard to free negroes, was giving no new powers to the legislature. Even the free State of Ohio, to which the pest of free negroes was not a tithe of the evil it is to one of the southern States, has passed laws, and wisely too, prohibiting this class of people from coming among them.

He then inquired why the southern States had been driven to this rigorous legislation. It was in consequence of the eternal agitation at the North; in consequence of the course pursued here, where not an Indian bill nor a private claim could pass, if it had any thing to do with slavery, but it is made the occasion of agitation. They fear emancipation until this traitorous agitation is abandoned.

Mr. Morse, of Maine, got the floor. He admitted that he could not compare his qualifications with those of so distinguished a statesman as the honorable gentleman from Virginia, but he thought the representative of 86,000 *white* people had some rights, and he did not know that it was democratic to make distinctions on the floor. He showed that his resolution fell short of the resolution which was *adopted* in regard to Missouri, and under which Missouri came into the Union.

The gentleman had charged all the northern States with passing laws repealing the constitution. This was an extraordinary charge to come from that section of the Union where laws are passed by which our free sailors, our citizens, enjoying all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizenship, are taken from their vessels and imprisoned, their wages all the while going on, at the expense of the owners, and unless the captain, on sailing, shall refuse to pay all the expenses of this proceeding, these unhappy men, citizens of other States, are sold into slavery.

He agreed that the action of the Liberty party, or the third party fanatics, or whatever else you may choose to call them, had thrown back the cause of emancipation in Maryland and Virginia, but he thought it did not lie with the majority to reproach that party to which they were mainly indebted for their ascendancy in the government. He denied that this motion was made for the purpose of conciliating the Liberty party. The poor young man spoke this just as if he believed it.

Mr. Rathbun explained in regard to the legislation of New York, read the servile resolutions of the legislature of 1842, that stealing a slave in Virginia is a crime according to the constitution, and said the reason that the obnoxious statutes were not repealed, according to the demand of Virginia, was solely that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States having pronounced it unconstitutional, and therefore void, it was merely a dead letter on the statute book. It seems to me Mr. Bayly was quite hard to please.

Mr. Clingman contended that the constitution of Florida is republican, and that we had no occasion or right to inquire further into its provisions.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, denied the right of Congress to impose any restrictions on a State; and Illinois has the full right to establish slavery. He did not touch upon the question, whether the power of Congress to admit a State does not include the right and duty of Congress to exercise a sound and statesmanlike discretion in regard to time, manner and every other circumstance connected with the admission of a new member to our republican family. That's the question.

Mr. Adams asked him whether he would vote for the admission of Iowa, as a State, if its constitution contained a provision that no citizen of Illinois should ever be allowed to come into the State. That is precisely the principle contained in the constitution of Florida.

Mr. Douglass said he should consider such a provision as a nullity, and that nullities did not frighten him; he should not consider it an objection to the admission of the State.

Mr. Levy next got the floor, and flourished about the injustice to the Floridas, in having given important portions of their territory to Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, and now refusing to give them the rights solemnly guaranteed by treaty. He charged certain members, who were pledged to vote against the admission of any slave State, had violated their oaths for the purpose of pandering to the miserable fanatics. He referred to the admission of Arkansas, where the same objection was sustained by only 32 votes.

The hour of voting having arrived, Mr. Black, of Georgia, moved an addition to Mr. Morse's amendment, granting all the public lands in Iowa and Florida to these States respectively, as soon as they have paid their cost. This was rejected.

The question then came on Mr. Morse's amendment. This carried the northern Whigs and a large number of northern Democrats, including Parmenter, Catlin, Simmons, Hungerford, Robinson, &c. The negative carried *all* the southern Whigs, and such Democrats as Wentworth, Burke, and the like.—Yeas 77, nays 87. So much we have gained since 1836.

Mr. Preston King moved to strike out the enacting clause, and insert a substitute, admitting Iowa alone, with the bounds specified, and let each State come in separately.

Mr. Dromgoole asked if he would consent to take the question of Florida first.

Mr. King said he would not object at all.—All he wanted was to get a vote upon them separately.

The vote was taken by tellers; King, Reding, Hale, Benton, Brinkerhoff, &c., with many northern Whigs, voting aye—57 in all; the noes, Clinton and such in the negative—89 in all.

Mr. Duncan offered the same restriction that was imposed on Mississippi.

Mr. Levy wished to read the act of Missouri, passed in pursuance of that restriction, to show how nugatory it was. Mr. Hudson asked if it was in order to read documents after the House had voted that debate should cease.

The chair ruled that it was not in order.—Mr. Bayly then offered the Missouri bill as an amendment to the amendment, thus evading the rule, and getting the Missouri law read, which he chuckled at as a beautiful trick. The chair, *after* the reading, ruled it out of order, and Bayly of course withdrew it. The vote in favor of the Missouri compromise restrictions was 48; opposed to it 75, including every slaveholder. thus showing their regard for that compromise, by rejecting even the sham with which the North was then humbugged.

Mr. Carroll offered an amendment that neither State shall be admitted until it shall appear by a census that such States shall have a population entitling it to a representation. Lost. The committee then rose and reported the bill.

A spring was made for the floor, but Mr. A. V. Brown got it, and moved a concurrence with the amendments of the committee, and on this he asked the previous question, which if carried, will cut off all opportunity of presenting any other amendments, and thus save the dough-faces from the necessity of *recording* their votes on Morse's and King's amendment. Very ungenerous—thus turning the proceedings of debate in committee of the whole, originally designed to secure freedom of discussion, into an engine for screening venal northern members from their just responsibility to their constituents for their servility to the overseers.

The party drill carried the previous question, and the several amendments were passed as agreed to in committee; provisions being made that the assent of Iowa to the restrictions, may be given by a township vote, or by the legislature, instead of the people. Mr. Vinton called for reading the act of the Iowa legislature.

Mr. A. V. Brown asked the common consent of the House to the adoption of Kennedy's amendment, which it had just got through his thick skull, was necessary. Done.

An attempt was then made to smuggle back the clauses that were struck out by the committee—the wise (or worse) speaker deciding that those clauses were not a part of the bill. Several members tried to make him see that a vote in committee could not alter the bill until that vote had been confirmed by the House. Mr. Adams appealed from the decision. Mr. Winthrop read the express rule of the House, requiring each specific amendment in committee to be written on a separate paper, and not to erase or alter the bill itself, as it goes from the House.

Mr. Brilliant Jones, the speaker, at length solemnly pondered the affair, and on reflection withdrew his decision, and the vote was taken on striking out the proviso allowing the division of Florida. The yeas and nays were called by Mr. Levy. Among the yeas were Messrs. Brengle, Dromgoole, J. P. Kennedy, Newton, Rodney, Wethered, from the South; and nearly all the North, of both parties, even C. J. Ingersoll, A. Kennedy, Owen, Douglass, Weller, voting aye. Among the nays are most of the southern members, including those glorious Whigs, Clinch, Clingman, G. Davis, Rayner, Stevens, Summers, and Jas. White, and a few very doughty Democrats, such as SHEPARD CARY, W. J. Brown, J. W. Davis, and the like. Yeas 123, nays 77.

The vote on the final passage of the bill was taken by yeas and nays, and carried, yeas 145, nays 34—most of the northern Whigs voting nay, and the northern Democrats voting aye.

Correspondence.

OXFORD COUNTY ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Agreeably to previous notice, the Oxford County Anti-Slavery Society met at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Congregational meeting-house, at Waterford flat, March 5th, 1845. John Conant, Esq. President of the Society, took the chair. Meeting opened by prayer, by the President. Wm. W. Stone was chosen Secretary pro tem., after which a committee of four was raised to prepare business for the meeting. Mr. Amos Saunders, Dr. Jotham Goodnow, Mr. Humphrey Saunders of Waterford, and Francis Hamlin, Esq. of Sweden, constituted that committee. The committee of arrangements then presented the following Resolution for the action of the Convention.

Resolved, That we believe with John Wesley, that "Slavery is the sum of all villanies," and that those who believe this ought to act consistently and withhold their votes from all slaveholders and slave-holding apologists.

This resolution was discussed at some length by Mr. Hamlin of Sweden, and Rev. Mr. Fuller of Livermore,—after which the choir sung the 385th select hymn. The Convention voted to adjourn for half an hour.

The afternoon session was opened by prayer by Rev. Mr. Fuller. The Convention voted that the committee of arrangements constitute also the committee of nominations. An invitation was then extended to all persons present, to participate in the deliberations of the Convention. The audience then listened to some very logical and conclusive arguments by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Denmark, and Hamlin of Sweden, in favor of the first resolution, after which it was laid on the table, and the following was introduced by the Committee:

Resolved, That believing as we do in the sentiments of the Resolution just laid on the table, we ought to devise some means to concentrate all our energies to diffuse light upon the great subject of American Slavery.

This Resolution was spoken to, by Hamlin, Fuller, and Smith, and passed unanimously by the Convention.

The following was then adopted for discussion:

Resolved, That the Press is the only reliable source to diffuse light upon the subject of Slavery, and that therefore it is our duty, as Anti-Slavery men, to do all we can to circulate Anti-Slavery papers in the community.

Passed unanimously.

Resolved, That no professing christian, and indeed no good citizen, can consistently shut their eyes to the light that is now shed upon the subject of Slavery in this land.

This Resolution elicited considerable discussion, in which Fuller, Smith, Hamlin, and Hunt of Bridgton, participated. It was unanimously adopted.

Voted, That the Convention adjourn till nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Morning Session—March 6, 1845.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Stinchfield, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The first Resolution was then called for, and discussed at length, by several gentlemen present, and adopted.

The nominating committee reported the following list of officers for the ensuing year:

For President, John Conant, Esq. of Turner; Vice President, Francis Hamlin, Esq. Sweden; Secretary, Wm. W. Stone, Waterford; Treasurer, Wm. E. Goodnow of Norway. Executive Committee, Zury Robinson Sumner, Wm. E. Goodnow and Jacob Bradbury, Norway.

On motion, this report was adopted.

A collection was then taken up to defray the incidental expenses of the Society. The Convention then adjourned one hour.

Afternoon session, Rev. Mr. Smith addressed the throne of grace in a fervent and appropriate prayer.

The following Resolutions were then introduced, discussed, and passed unanimously.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend that Liberty Associations be formed in each town in the county, and that these Associations do all they can to promote the circulation of the Liberty Standard, and other Liberty papers, in the county.

Resolved, That "slave laws are an abrogation of all national and divine laws; and hence are a perfect nulity, having no binding force upon any people for their maintenance."

Resolved, That devout thanks are due to Almighty God for his signal interposition in carrying the Liberty party through the late presidential campaign, unscathed.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with our brethren and sister, who, for acts of kindness which angels would have delighted to perform, are now suffering in southern prisons.

Resolved, That we sympathize, also, with their deeply afflicted families, and that our prayers shall constantly ascend in their behalf.

A voto of thanks was then passed to the Congregational Society, for the use of their house, and also to the citizens of Waterford, for their hospitality in entertaining delegates to the Convention.

Voted, That the doings of the Convention, in as concise a manner as convenient, be forwarded to the Liberty Standard office for publication.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

WM. W. STONE, Secretary.

Waterford, March 7, 1845.

P. S. The severe storm which commenced and continued through the first day of the Convention, unquestionably prevented many who otherwise would from attending, and consequently the amount of good we anticipated was proportionably diminished; a fact we deeply regret. But still we have the happiness of knowing, and would assure our friends who so valiantly buffeted the storm and labored with us so *acceptably*, that their labors were not in vain. Accessions to the friends of the slave, has been the result.

W. W. S.

For the Liberty Standard.

I hereby acknowledge that I should have sought an explanation in person from the P. M. before publishing the article in the Standard.

I had a conversation with another person, which I intended as a request for him to perform that service for me. But he assures me he did not do it, as he did not so understand it *"as a request,"*—although he did communicate my complaint, and gave me the postmaster's reply, which was not however solicited as an explanation from him to me. I also mentioned the circumstances to the other deacon, and the minister of the church of which Mr. H. is a member, but it appears on enquiry that neither of them had ta[illegible]h him about it previous to the publi[illegible]ticle. Hence I deem it honora[illegible] Mr. H. had not received suitable [illegible] explanation.

As I said before, if I have said or done any thing in this matter, which in the opinion of the Liberty Association with which I am connected, or of the church of which Mr. H. is a member, seems to have been tempered with a dishonorable or unchristian speech or spirit, I will make such reparation as either the Association or church shall require. Hence I deem it my duty farther to state, as a member of the Association, that the publication of the Resolution was unjust, before the Association had awaited upon Mr. H. by a committee, for his refutation of the charges upon which the resolution was predicated.

And I have requested a meeting this week, for a consideration of that step. Two or three drafts of a resolution were in the meeting—but the one adopted was originally drafted by me and copied by another member, I think without any essential alteration. The terms "unfaithful and dishonest" were intended simply to apply to the management of the Post Office, although they may convey a stronger meaning, yet not by strict construction of the language and facts.

I do not deem it Mr. H.'s duty to explain to the Association personally, as things now are, but trust that the Association will retract its error of hasty publication. I say hasty, because I did not think of its being ordered by the Association, until it was moved by a member just as the meeting was breaking up, and there was not time to consider it candidly, though the meeting was composed of candid men, I trust, as most of them are professors of religion. I repeat it, what I have said and done myself in this, was from a sense of duty to God and man—when I say *man*, I mean *bondmen*—and I pledge my honor to use my best endeavors to bring about, in a suitable manner, an opportunity for explanations, christian confessions and gentlemanly and honorable acknowledgments. Respectfully,

Windham. C. G. PARSONS.

Inasmuch as I moved the publication of that Resolution in the Standard, I deem it honorable to state that justice required a previous communication with the person accused.

JASON HANSON.

Liberty Meeting in Corinna.

MR. EDITOR: I will give you a short account of the Liberty meeting held in Corinna, on Friday, March 7th—it being an adjournment from the town of Garland.

The friends of Liberty assembled at the Town House, at 10 o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Ebenezer Higgins of Exeter. Thomas Brown, Esq., of Corinna, was called to the chair, and Luther Harmon, Esq., was chosen Secretary. Bro. Curtis then addressed the Throne of Grace for aid in our deliberations. Bro. G. A. Thatcher of Bangor, then brought forward a number of excellent resolves, which had been under discussion at the meeting in Garland. Bro. Thatcher spoke in favor of the resolves for a short time, with great effect, after which Bro. Curtis made some brief and feeling remarks, when the meeting adjourned to half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

Afternoon. Met according to adjournment. Bro. Stuart addressed the Throne of Grace. Bro. Curtis then went into the support of the resolves at length, with such powerful and unanswerable argument, that he carried every thing before him, convincing all present of the truth of his remarks. Such a meeting we never before had. A number of our Democratic friends were present, and a few of our Whig friends, all of whom expressed their entire approbation. Some of our Democratic friends have since voluntarily declared to me, that "come what will, they will never vote as they have done heretofore."

Our cause is a glorious one! Be encouraged! We are gaining ground upon the enemy. God speed the work! Come forward, one and all! Let us support the means of information. Let every man that can, take the *Gazette*, or some Liberty paper. "All hands to the work!"

At the close of the meeting, Bro. Thatcher sung a Liberty hymn, and made some remarks, which will long be remembered.

The resolutions passed unanimously. It was voted that the proceedings be published in the Bangor Gazette and Liberty Standard. Adjourned without day.

Yours, for Liberty and the Constitution,

LUTHER HARMON, Sec'y.

Wisconsin.

The Wisconsin Anti-slavery Society, at its late annual meeting, discarded the name of 'Antislavery Society,' and adopted the cognomen of 'Liberty Association.' They inserted a clause in their constitution, pledging each member to vote for none but Liberty candidates for office.

The Association nominated Edward D. Holton as a candidate for Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin. The election takes place in September.

The Alabama Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its annual session in Wetumpka, Ala., the 27th ult., Bishop Andrews presiding.

THE STANDARD.

HALLOWELL, ME. MARCH 20, 1845.

> "There is but one proper and effectual mode by which it (the abolition of slavery) can be accomplished, and that is, by the legislative authority; *and this, so far as my suffrage will go, shall not be wanting.*"
>
> GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The case as it is—Considerations for the Candid.

The whigs are very zealous in charging the annexation of Texas upon the abolitionists. Now we are willing to meet this charge fairly and openly. Is the passing of the Texas resolutions the fault of the liberty party, or of somebody else? Let us see.

In 1829 liberty was proclaimed throughout the Republic of Mexico. Instead of hailing this glorious event with joy, this liberty-hating nation was alarmed at the progress of freedom on its southern border. Previous to this Texas had long been an object of desire by the slave power, but when emancipation took place it was clearly seen that it must be wrenched from Mexico by rebellion, revolution and blood, or be lost to the villainous purposes of slavery forever. This was accomplished by citizens and the army of the United States; and an effort was made to connect at once the wrested territory with this government: but failing in this, in order to prevent its restoration to the parent state till a favorable moment should arrive to complete the plot, its independence was shamelessly recognized at the hour of midnight.—In 1836—7 the slaveholders renewed the effort to accomplish their cherished scheme, but Mr. Van Buren decisively resisted it in every form, and it failed. During all this time Texas was fed and protected by this country, till the slaveholders found in John Tyler and his cabinet fit agents for the attainment of their detestable, perfidious designs.—Little however was generally known of the measures in progress, till the explosion of the Peace-Maker spread the diplomacy of Mr. Upshur before the world. The free States were shocked at the revelation of this stupendous plot of scoundrelism avowedly projected for the benefit of slavery, and all parties generally opposed it. Another effort was then concerted, which was to assault the north by the united power of *bribery*, and *partyism.*—This has well nigh succeeded.

How have the abolitionists stood with respect to this subject from first to last? For ten years they have been exposing and resisting with immense labor every art of the slaveholders, and in 1836 the Texans themselves attributed their repulse to the abolitionists, who had agitated the country, piled up hundreds of thousands of petitions at Washington, and secured the action of several State legislatures against annexation. Had their efforts been seconded by the political and religious presses of the free States, had the country been fully informed and warned then, the scheme would have been blasted forever. But instead of this the abolitionists were despised, hunted down, slandered, mobbed, while they were struggling for the salvation of their country. Had the religious press alone been faithful to its trust, this project might long since have been overthrown; and if the country perish in consequence, its unfaithfulness will have been the cause of its ruin. It has been faithless, treacherous, servile;—the full consequences of which are not yet.

But where were the whigs during these years of conflict with slavery? Silent—almost without exception, unless outraging the abolitionists. They cared nothing for annexation, not one in a thousand would sign or circulate a petition against it, and abolitionists were much oftener ridiculed and taunted as fanatics, than aided in resisting it. Had the public mind been seasonably enlightened on this subject, as the whigs had the means of doing, all would have been well. But this would have disturbed the harmony of their servile alliance with the overseers, and endangered their partizan success, hence they generally did nothing but oppose abolitionists.

They elected John Tyler, known to be in the Texas interest, and in every other that was pro-slavery, for the very purpose of pleasing the slaveholders. A whig Senate ratified the appointment of slaveholders, and generally strong Texas whigs as ministers and agents to Texas and Mexico, through whom the scheme was to be negotiated. A whig senate also confirmed the appointment of secretaries, Upshur and Calhoun, the most determined supporters of annexation, and with their eyes open placed this question in their hands—the latter with perfect unanimity and general acclamation, and through him the cause has been carried to where it is.

Before their Baltimore convention last spring the question had excited intense interest in the free States, the country was alive to it, it saw the plot and knew the design of the south to carry it through if suitable instruments could be elected. It was admitted to be the most momentous question before the nation, yet not one syllable was said on the subject by the party there represented.—Whig principles and measures were defined and avowed, the party agreed on its course of administering the government, and candidates were selected, yet nothing was said on this great question. Their candidate for president was a "patriarchal" slaveholder, had ever been in the Texas interest and had supported the measures of Jackson, Calhoun, and McDuffie. He declared that he desired to see Texas annexed, that slavery, the grand objection, should have no influence against it, and virtually pledged himself, should he be elected, to effect it if he could without war or dissolution. The southern half of the party was openly and fully committed in favor of the measure.

The Liberty Party had been before the country with its candidate three years. Its principles and objects had been fully and frankly stated, and to these Texas was only incidental. They had an able candidate unequivocally pledged against annexation, they had maintained it to be an immorality to vote for slaveholders, duellists and gamblers, and had most solemnly pledged themselves not to do it. They were bound to each other to stand by the grand objects of the party. To have joined the whigs would have been a sacrifice of objects, a surrender of personal integrity and honor, and a total destruction to their cause.

What was their duty? Had they been willing to hazard a departure from their principles, was there substantial ground of reliance on the whig party in this matter? Had their past conduct, even on this question, given security that they could be trusted? Before Mr. Clay's first letter on annexation it is well known that the whig presses with but few exceptions held themselves in a non-committal position, although the country was alive on the subject, till their "patriarch" should give them leave to speak, and not till the democrats had pledged their party to that scheme of black-legs, and an opportunity was thus afforded for party capital, did whig horror of annexation fully develope itself.

Is there an impartial man on earth who would have advised the Liberty party to throw itself irrecoverably into the arms of the whigs under these circumstances? All knew well that the south, with the democrats, could out-vote the northern whigs on this question at any time, as has actually been the fact, even if the latter had resisted the project, nor was it at all certain that the whigs would have succeeded had the liberty party united with them. Where then was their security? There was none; and they were not such credulous, unprincipled numbsculls as to be caught in this trap. The whig measures were—1st, To beat the democrats and elect Henry Clay. 2d, To crush the liberty party. 3d, A part of them, to keep out Texas; and because they failed, they are attempting, with unusual impudence, to hold the liberty party responsible! They have had it in their power during the last ten years to render annexation, with slavery, forever impossible, but that power they would not exert. And in the late election it was their candidate, and their own consummate folly and wickedness, not the liberty party, that defeated them. If any further evidence is wanted that the whig party was not to be trusted, it is to be found in the fact that a *whig* plan of annexation has passed a *democratic* House, and been approved by a *whig* Senate. And if more is needed, look at their atrocious forgeries and falsehoods.

After all the labors of abolitionists on this subject, and after they have voted for the *only candidate opposed to the scheme*, and voted too as they *always said they should vote*, to charge them with the sin of the plot is an insult to common sense.

No, the sin is on their own heads, and on the heads of those servile tools of tyranny who have succeeded to power. The reason why tens of thousands of democrats voted for Polk was because Clay on this subject was no better; and had he been elected, annexation would have been quite as certain as it is now. We said before the election and say now, that the whigs, situated as they were, will do more against annexation, defeated, than if successful,—especially with the liberty party destroyed.

Thank God, the Liberty Party were not diverted from their noble objects and lost in infamy by this collateral question; and that before their increasing power—Texas in or Texas out—the slave power trembles to its centre. They did their duty, and if in spite of their efforts slavery triumphs, their hands are clear, and by the blessing of Heaven that triumph shall be short.

THE DONATION VISIT.

Although the travelling in this vicinity was quite bad, a good number collected, and the evening appointed was spent much to the satisfaction of all present. All was pleasant, sober, and cheerful. Short addresses—sensible and vigorous—were made by Mr. May, Rev. D. Thurston, Mr. Southworth of Bowdoin College, Rev. Mr. Hawes, Rev. Mr. Sargent, and others, and every one appeared to regret that the evening was no longer.

The generous donation amounted to over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE DOLLARS.—For this assistance, so unexpected and so liberal, our numerous and kind friends will please accept *our most sincere and hearty thanks.* For previous kindness we felt ourself under obligation which we could not discharge, what then can we do now? But the amount given was less gratifying than the expressions of warm, cordial affection and confidence accompanying it. A *grateful heart*, and increased devotion to the glorious cause in which we all are engaged, is all we have to return for this substantial testimony of regard. After the experience of the last year, this is doubly precious.

May the blessing of Him for whose cause this donation has been made, be granted to the kind authors far beyond what it is in our power to return them. How is the heart strengthened to higher and more self-denying purposes in this holy cause of philanthropy by the support of such friends—the agents of a kinder providence! By it domestic afflictions are alleviated, public difficulties more cheerfully encountered, and higher, bolder purposes strengthened. We not only thank our friends, but thank God for them.

THE SPIRITS.—There is a class of men who are exceedingly troubled about *spirits.*—They care not so much what is said or done if there is a certain *spirit* about it. They may think very well of a man, but he has a bad *spirit*, or a good *spirit*. The *spirit* is the only thing with them. If a man's style of speaking or writing has more strength, exactness and point than suits their taste, or if he uses a touch of wit or irony, "O he has a bad spirit!" or as the old phrase is, "he hath a devil and is mad." What a blessing to the world had these spiritualists lived in the days of Salem witchcraft! Their discernment of spirits would have relieved at once all difficulty without resort to old women, talking hens or cats.

Now as this is a standing charge against abolitionists, we, on our own behalf, hereby publish and declare to whomsoever it may concern, that *we are always good natured.*—When we use our sharpest pen, be it known that we are in earnest—be sure of that—but ALWAYS GOOD NATURED. Our whig and democratic friends we intend shall understand and *feel* us somewhere, but they may depend on't we are good natured.

"PROTECTED BY IT."

The president's message contains the following passage with reference to abolitionists:

> "It is a source of deep regret that, in some sections of our country, misguided persons have occasionally indulged in schemes and agitations, whose object is the destruction of domestic institutions existing in other sections—institutions which existed at the adoption of the constitution, and were recognized and PROTECTED BY IT."

Here the principle, formerly conceded, but lying at the foundation of both the old parties, is boldly embodied in the Inaugural message of the President of the United States. It is this,—*American Slavery is an organic element in the government, a national interest, which by the constitution has a claim to be protected equally with commerce and manufactures.* This is the doctrine, now no longer in the dark, but proclaimed before the nation.

We hope the community will no more be deceived by the cry that slavery is a state institution"—that "we have nothing to do with it," etc. etc. Let it be remembered that the principle, avowed from the Presidential chair, and responded to with acclamation by the dominent party, and assented to by the other, is,

SLAVERY MUST BE PROTECTED.

☞ When the whigs were enquired of why they did not restore the right of petition, they said, because the slaveholders and democrats would not let them. We told them they would have the same story to tell about Texas, and so it has come to pass. We ask them why a whig senate did not defeat annexation, and the answer is, the slaveholders and democrats would not let them.

Had not the whigs a majority? "O yes, but it was not quite large enough. If it had only been a *leetle larger*, as it would have been had it not been for the liberty party, we should have stopped it."

How do you know that? Had one, two, three or more slaveholders been necessary to pass the resolutions, how do you know how they would have gone? All they wanted was Texas, and that they would have had. Besides, it was not their opposition to annexation that controlled the votes of those who opposed it, but the manner involved in those resolutions. How much longer will the people be humbugged by whig promises?

Texas, Freedom's Home.

At a late convention of democratic members of the Legislature, at which Mr. Anderson was nominated for re-election, the following among other resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the result of the recent Presidential Election was a victory of democracy over Federalism—of man over money.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the anticipation of the enlargement of Freedom's Home by the occupation of Oregon and the annexation of Texas.

Resolved, That JAMES K. POLK, possesses the entire confidence of the Democracy of Maine, and fully believing that he will be true to himself in the administration of the Government, Maine will be true to him.

How many millions of Texas land scrip were necessary to secure this triumph of "man over money" they do not inform us.—It should have read—of man over money, body, and soul of his neighbor.

But "the enlargement of Freedom's Home"—that's rich! original! sublime! Where's Florida? strange that was forgotten. We should not be surprised at a proposition to make one half the people of Maine slaves forever, expressly to enlarge the Home of Freedom. Why not?

We have no doubt Mr. Polk will be "true to himself," and to the interest of his plantation. These democrats do not require him to be true to Liberty—to justice—to the high purposes of free government, but only *true to himself*, there they will stand by him. There is most unprincipled servility in this.

☞ We perceive that some do not clearly see why we advertise this paper at reduced prices by the quantity to new subscribers, and not to all. The object is to extend the circulation of the paper among those who are not supposed to feel quite the interest in the cause which our regular readers feel. New subscribers become old at one year of age, and such an arrangement is usual with Liberty papers.

Sometimes liberty men take several copies and let their neighbors have them at reduced prices, paying the difference themselves, now we have offered to bear the reduction ourself. The terms are now as low as any one can reasonably ask, as low as is possible with our circulation, but should our list sufficiently increase, we may be able at the end of this volume to make farther reduction. As it is, we have placed it in the power of our friends to give the paper a largely increased list, and this spring, before the ground opens, is the time to do it.

TALKING.—It is sometimes said, "talk is cheap stuff;"—but not so cheap after all. Now allow one request. Call together as many liberty friends in your town as you conveniently can, even if but two, and *talk* one evening about getting 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, more copies of the Liberty Standard into your town. Only talk about it—and perhaps adjourn and talk about it again. We think there can be no objection to this, please try it now while evenings last. See what talking will do, and let us know the result.

☞ The Age, and the Worcester County Gazette, have not been received for several weeks. Will publishers please forward?

An Advertisement.

The *Christian* Repository of Philadelphia, which is under the Methodist Episcopal influence, gives the following information.

The Washington papers contain an advertisement of a runaway slave, a girl between 16 and 17 years old, *white, with straight black hair*, and dark eyes, weighing about 110 or 115 pounds, of good countenance, reads the Bible tolerably well, and has pretty good use with her needle. A reward of $500 is offered for the delivery of the girl to Geo. Ficklin, Tompsonville, Culpepper County, Virginia. This reward is to be paid if she is found in any non-slaveholding State, but if found in Virginia, the reward is to be only $50, and if in Maryland, $75.

The usual form of this advertisement was changed probably in obedience to the apostolic direction, "Be not conformed to this world."

New York Town Elections.

These indicate that the whig predictions that the Liberty party killed itself by not voting for Henry Clay, is not likely to be realised. The following vote is from Gerrit Smith.

PETERBORO, March, 5, 1845.

MR. BAILEY,—Yesterday was Town Meeting day in our County of Madison. The roads were so bad, that, I fear, many of the friends of the slave did not get to the polls.

I have not heard from any other town. The little town of Smithfield, in which is the village of Peterboro, continues faithful to the cause of Liberty. Two years ago, the Liberty ticket in this town beat each of the other tickets. Yesterday, it beat the Democrats and Whigs combined. Last Spring, the Democrats and Whigs combined against us; and beat us by a majority of twenty. This spring, they have repeated their combination; and we have beaten them by a majority of forty-eight. Every man on our ticket is elected.

We had a very pleasant Town meeting—neither Whigs nor Democrats were unkind to us. Both appeared to feel, that our cause is right. That they continue to act against it is, doubtless, owing mainly to the force of habit. God grant, that their love of the slave may soon be sufficiently strong to overcome this force of habit.

Winfield is redeemed. The entire Liberty ticket is elected, except the clerks and collector, which, owing to local influences, were lost by a small majority. Zenas Eldred, Esq. is elected supervisor by a handsome majority. There were but two tickets run—the Liberty and the (so-called) Democratic. It is but justice to say that a large majority of the Whigs voted in behalf of freedom.

Litchfield, we learn, has given 65 votes for Liberty, being a slight gain from last fall.—This is well, but we had hoped it would be decidedly better.

Newport—Liberty vote, 54—a gain of 16 from November. Pretty good! Last spring the "Democratic" vote was 25 over both Whig and Liberty—now 27 less.

Danube has elected a Whig, and Manheim a Democratic supervisor—both the reverse of last year; and in each case this result is *said* to have been produced by the aid of Liberty men who abandoned their own candidates.—If this be so, we deeply regret it.

In Plainfield the Whigs and Democrats met together and made up a ticket in opposition to the Liberty Party. The result of the "coalition" is, the Democrats have 6 officers and 1 tie; the Whigs 7 and 1 tie; the Abolitionists 5 and 2 ties. No space for comments.

In Brookfield the Loco ticket is elected, except town Superintendent of Common Schools—which is abolition—elected by the Whigs putting on the same person.

We clip the following from the True American:

"TOWN ELECTION.—The Liberty party Supervisor of Homer (J. L. Clapp) was elected by a plurality of 6. The vote stood as follows.:

J. L. Clapp, (Liberty) had 200. O. Bowen, (Whig) 194. N. Hitchcock, 147.

Our good friend, S. S. Bradford, came within 52 votes of being elected Justice.

This is certainly a good account of Liberty labor in the old Whig town of Home. We have reason to believe that our Whig and Democratic friends in that town are losing much of their prejudice against us. How gladly will we encircle their repentant hearts in affectionate embrace.

CORTLANDVILLE.—In this town, Marcus McGraw, Whig, succeeded over Joel B. Hibbard, by 51 votes. Whig ticket elected.

Our old friend, T. D. Chollar, came within 20 of being Assessor. Many Democrats voted for Hibbard and Chollar, but the party did not support them."

The Tylerized.

The Republican Journal, thus vents its indignation at Messrs. *Calhoun* and Tyler, for humbugging the Texas democrats. Good enough for them.

The Globe states that Mr. Tyler, immediately upon the passage of the Texas resolutions, *despatched an express messenger to Texas*, with the Milton-Brown resolutions, thus most discourteously, and indeed dishonestly, taking from President Polk the choice between the two plans of annexation, to be offered to Texas, which it was the well known object of Congress *to leave with Mr. Polk*. Mr. Tyler deserves the indignation of the whole country for such an outrage upon the new President, upon Congress, and upon the whole country. The Globe remarks:

"It is clear that, as Mr. Tyler began his presidential career in virtue of an accident, he means to take the benefit of the whole chapter of accidents, to blend himself with results having *their origin in the councils of Generals Jackson and Houston*, and which his inauspicious management so far marred in their progress."

The Kennebec Journal thinks the influence alleged at our county meeting to have been exerted on the democrats by the liberty vote, was groundless because they nearly all finally voted for Texas.

We think the resolution was just, but when *a whig senate* gave up the contest, it is not strange democrats broke over the restraints alluded to.

☞ The new arrangement respecting the terms of this paper appears to be well received, and is producing the right effect. From several sources we are already assured that new subscribers can be obtained on this plan, and proof of that is increasing daily. Let a general movement be made in all the towns, and we shall have soon a circulation that will enable us, after this volume is out, to reduce the price of the whole list.

☞ It is said on apparently good authority that W. H. Seward, of New York, has joined the Liberty party. Firmness, energy, and self-denial with the favor of heaven, is all this party now needs. Circulate the papers and tracts, and sustain the conventions.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.—We find in the Liberty Press a note from Gerrit Smith to Mr. Clay, with the following answer. The abolitionists of the free states must sustain him, and no doubt many others will aid.

LEXINGTON, KY., Feb. 14, 1845.

G. SMITH, ESQ.

MY DEAR SIR:—You wrote to me some time since inquiring what I am about. You will see from the within Prospectus. They threaten my life as usual, and I fear it may go hard with me—but I was born a freeman, and I intend to die one. I have about 240 subscribers in this county and hope for more. Will the North not send us in 5 or 6000 names to the help of the great cause of the day?—You may suppose we don't go far enough.—We go as far as we can to do good. Let us judge for ourselves.

Remember me to Mrs. Smith.

In great haste,
Your friend and serv't,
C. M. CLAY.

☞ It will be seen that York and Franklin counties have called their meetings—now let liberty men and other friends of Liberty attend them. Is it not time to take up this subject as though we were in earnest?

YOUTH'S VISITOR.—Sometime since we received a copy of this interesting monthly Juvenile paper, edited by Mrs. BAILEY, wife of the editor of the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, some extracts from which will be found on the last page. It is one of the most interesting papers of the kind, and we would recommend it to all our young friends. We should be glad to receive it regularly. Price, 25 cents.

☞ Just at the close of our state convention in the Representatives' Hall it was moved and voted to add Col. Miller's name to the state committee. In making up the proceedings this vote was some how overlooked.

☞ Col. Miller wishes us to say that he will be at the Convention, in Cornville, next Friday.

☞ The plurality election bill will perhaps become a law, at least we hope so.

☞ Please notice the article on the first page, "Progress of abolitionism," &c.

☞ We would again invite the advertising patronage of our friends, and of all. This paper is a valuable medium of advertising on account of its extended circulation.

☞ We have deferred for the present the publication of delinquent subscribers.

☞ The Brick Press advertised in this paper will be found worthy the attention of brick makers.

☞ The Education Convention held in this place last week was one of much interest and importance. The state of common schools in this county demands *immediate attention*, and it is to be hoped the measures in progress for their improvement will be vigorously prosecuted.

☞ The Legislature has been engaged the last week almost entirely on questions of local interest, such as town lines, acts of incorporation, division of towns, private claims, &c. The temperance bill is assigned and will in a few days be acted on. If that bill is defeated a ballot-box will be found among the people.

Northern Subserviency.

A petition was lately presented to the Pennsylvania Senate praying that the right of suffrage might be given to free men of color. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report against the petition. Two Whigs voted in the affirmative, on this proposition, and *not a single Locofoco* in the negative. The Harrisburgh Union, in announcing this vote says, "Our Democratic brethren of the South may here perceive that the interests they deem so eminently delicate and sacred, are nowhere more scrupulously respected than by the republican freemen of Pennsylvania." Is there any "lower deep" for these fellows?—*Whig paper.*

☞ We do not know as there is unless it is found in Ohio, where a whig legislature have rejected a bill for the repeal of the Black Laws which deprive the colored man of even the right of *testimony*. Whether this was done to please the "brethren of the south," or from whig instinct, we are not informed.

Hightly Interesting from Eastern Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1845.

MR. BAILEY: SIR,—I have just returned from Philadelphia, where I have been a week, at the request of our Liberty friends who sent for me to make addresses on two successive evenings of 21st and 22d inst., at the meeting of the Eastern A. S. Society of the Liberty party of Pennsylvania. The Eastern State Society held a session of two days and agreed to raise $2,000 for the expenses of the Society this coming year for agents and a press. They intend forthwith to establish a Liberty press. Also another Liberty press is to be established at Montrose, Pa. The Liberty party friends in Eastern Pennsylvania have divorced themselves, at last, from old Organization, no-human Government, no-voting, non-resistant abstraction men, in theory, but practically pugnacious, slanderous, abusing every prominent Liberty men, calling them thieves and demagogues, asserting the Constitution a diabolical slaveholding instrument, and that unless slavery is instantly abolished, the Union should be dissolved, and slaves and slaveholders be left together, while every northern man would be left with his no-human Government Constitution for a protection and direction. Our friends are in great spirits and full of courage. The non-resistants are furious beyond description.—Perhaps there were never two sets of men whose principles of belief and action were further apart. On Friday evening, 21st, I had the honor of addressing one of the largest assemblies I have met in years, on the anti-slavery character of our glorious Constitution. I told them we went for every inch of this grand Republic, slavery *in* or slavery *out*, Texas *in* or Texas *out*, and we would, through the ballot box, at last overthrow slavery and bring the nation up to the summit level of man's highest and most exalted capabilities. The evening assembly was held in the Chinese Museum, 180 feet long 100 feet in width. It was a new era in our cause, and much the largest meeting ever assembled since the destruction of the Pennsylvania Hall.

On Saturday evening I held another meeting in a large Church. Our cause is a hundred fold more prosperous than it has ever been before in consequence of the dissolution of the partnership with no-human government and no voting. Your friend,
ALVAN STEWART.

News Items.

There are about 2000 U. S. Troops at the different stations on Red River, who will probably remain there till the annexation question is settled.

When the pardon of Gov. Mouton was announced to one of the convicts at Baton Rouge, La. a few days, he dropped dead, it is supposed, in consequence of the sudden sensation of joy produced by that delightful information.

The tonnage of the commercial marine of the United States is about two millions and one-half. That of Great Britain between three and three and one-half millions! The navy of the one is about seventy-five vessels of all kinds; that of the other, upwards of seven hundred—of which more than two hundred are steamers!

A Catholic Church and Parsonage House are to be erected in King street, Northampton, Mass.

The Romanists, encouraged by the success of Bishop Hughes, in New York, are making an effort to exclude the Bible from schools in New Orleans.

Shocking Destitution!—It is stated in some of the papers, that there are no less than one hundred and twenty towns in Massachusetts *utterly destitute of a grog-shop!*

Cassius M. Clay.—Mr. Clay has already obtained 300 subscribers for his proposed antislavery paper, in his own city of Lexington, and 250 in Cincinnati. Great success to him.

Books in Mexico.—A gentleman from one of the Mexican States, who has some 300 servants on his plantation, and is connected by marriage with many leading families, and who has heretofore introduced numerous copies of the scriptures into that country, recently applied for a grant of Spanish publications from the American Tract Society. A grant has been made of 30,000 pages.

Religion in Calcutta.—We condense the following interesting statistics from the Baptist Missionary Magazine for March:

There are laboring in Calcutta nine Baptist, six Independent, five Scotch, and three Episcopal missionaries. The principal institution for the education of native youth, is under the care of missionaries of the Free Church of Scotland. Upwards of 1000 pupils receive in the institution a good English education, religion being the basis. The schools conducted by the other missionaries number more than 2000. There are only about 300 native girls receiving education, owing to the very great aversion of the Hindo to female education. The Hindos readily embrace the means of education proffered by the government and missionary schools, but the Mohammedans proudly reject it.

MR. BANCROFT.—One of the objections to Mr. Bancroft, as secretary of the navy, on the part of southern senators, I understand to be, that he is a northern man, and will be likely, when ships are to be paid off, to order them to some northern ports, Boston, New York or Philadelphia, &c., which is all wrong; they should be sent to Charleston, S. C., Pensacola, or Mobile.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Hon. Seth M. Gates, in behalf of himself and others at Warsaw, has forwarded to the Emancipator $13 for the Mendi Mission and $24,25 for the families of Torry and Walker. Mr. Gates says:

"Let the slaveholders understand that the freemen of the North will most cheerfully take care of the families and friends of all those who get in difficulty in consequence of their efforts to promote *almost any kind of immediate emancipation*. Yours truly,

"Rev. Joshua Leavitt." S. M. GATES.

Mr. Wilkins, ex-Secretary of War, has been nominated U. S. Judge, in place of J. M. Read.

PENN.—A new Liberty paper will be commenced in Philadelphia in a few days, to be edited by Rev. L. C. Matlack, entitled "American Citizen."

MASS.—Senator Bates is very dangerously sick at Washington.

A magnificent hotel is soon to be erected at Boston, 243 feet on Tremont street, 108 on Broome st. and 106 on Hamilton Place.

Five negro-hunters, according to the Cincinnati Herald, attempted to carry off a free black, studying in the Seminary at Red Oak, Brown county, on the 19th ult. The negro man was carried off after a conflict, the other persons in the house being women; but was let go finally, the kidnappers being alarmed.

Col. J. Knox Walker, the president's private secretary, (and his nephew,) has been appointed, by the President and Senate, secretary to sign patents.

PRESIDENTIAL NEPOTISM.—It would seem we have not made so great a gain as some supposed, by exchanging Tyler for Polk, at least in one respect.

Mr. Polk, since he came to Washington, has made the following appointments of his friends, from party and personal considerations, *all from the State of Tennessee:*

Mr. Armstrong, consul at Liverpool.
Mr. Cave Johnson, P. M. General.
Mr. Cunningham, purser U. S. N.
Mr. Polk, his brother, charge to Naples.
Mr. A. J. Smith is to be consul at Havre, as is said.
Mr. A. K. Walker, private secretary.

These are from a State which did not give its vote for Mr. Polk.

Ten new woolen factories are going up in West Canada, and three new cotton factories with each a capital of $100,000 will be put up the coming season in the lower province of Canada.

The Anti-Slavery Reporter says that another Anti Slavery society has been formed at the Sandwich Islands, called the Hamkua and Kula A. S. Society. Daniel Ji. Okiha and Gideon Onohikak are the officers.

WESTERN RESERVE COLLEGE.—By a catalogue of this institution upon our table, we learn that the whole number of students attending that college for the year 1844 and '45 was 226, of which 109 were Medical students, and 12 pursuing theological science.—*Western Citizen.*

"THE BLACK LIST."—This is the title of a paper lately established in New Orleans, for the exclusive purpose of furnishing intelligence concerning the Slave Market, to advertise runaway Slaves, &c. Among its advertisements, is one of *a runaway, with but one leg!* Such a paper will tell well in Europe for our "free institutions"—for our "refuge for the oppressed of all nations." The subjects of European despotism must surely fall in love at once with our free Democracy.

A new method of Grafting Grapes.—Take short pieces of wild or other vines, and insert grape cuttings into them, and bury them in the ground. The vine will grow better and faster than in any other way.

New Hampshire Election.

We are under obligations to Walker & Co.'s Concord Express for an extra of the New Hampshire Patriot, containing returns from 112 towns, in 10 counties, which shows the following results:

Counties.	Towns.	Dem.	Whig.	Lib.
Rockingham,	14	1,835	1,556	420
Merrimack,	21	2,922	1,460	650
Strafford,	2	488	615	153
Belknap,	7	995	711	263
Carroll,	5	726	323	176
Hillsboro',	18	2,916	2,143	655
Cheshire,	14	1,199	1,515	349
Sullivan,	10	1,213	726	225
Grafton,	20	2,224	1,533	748
Coos,	1	126	21	10
	112	14,534	10,704	3,648

There are also 573 scattering, making a total of 29,456, and a majority of 383 *against* Steele.

Literature. Alexander Dumas the celebrated French writer has been engaged by the Paris journal, "La Presse," at a yearly salary of eight thousand francs, with the understanding that from the first of January his fertile pen is to be used exclusively for its columns—*Ball. Pat.*

Alexander Dumas is a black. What *will* South Carolina say?—*Bost. Chron.*

ABUSE OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—A writer in the National Intelligencer says he saw in a bookstore in New York, a package of pamphlets, weighing sixty-six pounds, addressed to a book-seller, who was also a Postmaster in Illinois. This abuse of the franking privilege has almost been equalled by "our" member of Congress who has been transmitting, franked, by mail, seeds with which to sow and plant our prairies.—*Western Citizen.*

MADEIRA.—Amongst our countrymen now in Madeira, says the London Times, are more than a dozen clergymen of the churches of England and Scotland. D. Kalley, notwithstanding the recent persecution, still continues his missionary labors.

The Bible in China.—Rev. Dr. Bridgman, in a recent letter to the American Bible Society, says:

"The demand for Christian books is increasing, and doubtless will increase until the whole empire of China has received the Gospel. Repeatedly, in the course of this month I have distributed more than two hundred portions of the Bible, among the Chinese, before breakfast, and all at the same spot, the door of our depository.

"Dr. Ball and myself have now arranged for a daily morning and evening distribution of books. And we try to improve these opportunities, not only to put the bread of life into their hands, but to sound the name of Jesus in their ears."

Mr. Young, a leading saint among the Mormons, has published an epistle to the Elders, of which the following is an extract:

"Elders who go abroad and borrow horses or money and run away with it, will be cut off from the church without ceremony, *and they need not look for that lenity they have had heretofore.*"

President Polk has appointed S. H. Laughlin, of *Tennessee*. Recorder of the Land Office, and J. O. Bradford, of Philadelphia, *formerly* editor of a paper in *Tennessee*, purser in the navy.

Santa Anna still remains at Perote. The papers make no mention of the progress of proceedings against him.

HAYTI.—The country remains quiet, in the enjoyment of peace and progressive prosperity. A letter post was established, and went into operation between the Capitol and the principal towns on the Island, on the 8th of last month.

Mr Calhoun, *who came into the Cabinet as it were to save the Texas scheme at its lowest crisis*, who defended it at home by his influence, and in his foreign correspondence by the holiest flights of his diplomacy, has been dropped from the Cabinet, as if his views were already out of date.—*Boston Adv.*

Very well, but who admitted Mr. Calhoun into the Cabinet "to save the Texas scheme?" Was it not a *whig senate?* and did not every whig paper in the Union exult over the fact? It is this act of the whigs that has brought the question where it is, yet they attempt to charge the sin on the Liberty party because they would not vote for *their* Texas candidate. Out upon such dishonesty!

The New Postage Law.

The new Postage Law comes into operation on the 1st of July next. The points which concern the public most are the following:—

All single letters are to be charged *five* cents for transmission under 300 miles, and *ten* cents for over that distance. Double letters pay double price; triple letters triple price, &c. Letters weighing less than half an ounce are to be accounted single, and every additional half ounce is to be charged additional single postage. Drop letters are to pay two cents, and letters advertised are to pay the cost of advertisement.

Newspapers of 1900 square inches or less go free within 30 miles of where they are printed; for greater distances they are subject to the rates of the law of 1825: and newspapers of greater size are to pay the rates charged upon magazines and pamphlets.

Circulars, handbills, &c., printed on single cap paper, or no larger, and unsealed, pay *two* cents each whatever distance they may be sent; pamphlets, magazines, &c., pay *two and a half cents* per copy of an ounce weight, and *one* cent additional for each additional ounce, whatever may be the distance: and the fractional excesses over an ounce, are to be charged as full ounces.

Steamboat Explosion---Ten Lives Lost!

The mail steamer Syren, Capt. Sharpless, plying between Chattahoochie and Apalachicola Bay, burst one of her boilers on the 26th ult., about midnight, as the boat was rounding out from Toney's landing, and killed at least ten persons, all belonging to the crew, with the exception of one negro boy, who was a passenger. Of the killed, six were whites and four blacks, and among the former, a son of Mrs. Tilley, of Columbus, Georgia, a lad who acted in the capacity of cabin boy. The Captain was thrown aloft and fell into the water, from which he escaped unhurt. A lady passenger was rescued from the water by one of the engineers.—One person was saved by the sinking of the boat, which floated off a bale of cotton which had been thrown on him by the explosion.—The accident is attributed to the defective and worn out condition of the boiler.

☞ The cargo of Guano recently imported at New Bedford, is selling at $50 a ton.

☞ Union wharf, Boston, the second one north of the Eastern Railroad, has been sold to a company of sixty persons for $360,000.

☞ Dr. ISSACHAR SNELL has made a present to the town of Augusta of a Town Clock.

LIBERTY STANDARD.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have for some time been maturing our arrangement for a reduction in the price of this paper. Its friends believe the cause requires that it should be far more extensively circulated, and in order to aid that object, we have resolved on this proposition, viz:

We will put the paper between this time and the close of the present volume to new subscribers, on the following terms:

One copy, one year, - - -	$1,50
Three copies, one year, - -	4,25
Five " " " - - -	7,00
Ten " " " - - -	14,00
Fifteen " " " - - -	20,00
Thirty " " " - - -	30,00

☞ *Pay IN ADVANCE, in all cases.*

And we further propose, should our circulation increase so as to render it safe for the paper, at the close of this volume, to reduce the price to all subscribers *not in arrears* at that time, to $1,50 each. To all others, $2,00.

☞ Remember that after July 1, papers will go *thirty miles* in all directions FREE OF POSTAGE!

☞ Twenty or thirty copies can be taken up in a very large number of towns, if liberty men take hold of the work *now*, and *in earnest*.

☞ Every liberty man should have a liberty paper, unless he would be robbed of his vote again by falsehood and forgery.

☞ This heavy reduction can be sustained only by a largely increased circulation. Shall it be had? The answer we leave for the liberty men of Maine.

☞ Organize Liberty Associations in every town, and agree to furnish every member with the Standard. 1000 new subscribers are confidently expected from this reduction of price and postage.

☞ The LIBERTY STANDARD will contain a small amount only of advertisements, the matter will be carefully selected and prepared for the substantial benefit of the Family, for the general reader, the Temperance cause, Music, the Farmer, the Christian, and for the Great Cause of Liberty. No effort will be spared to make it *useful*.

Ken. Co. Liberty Association.

In accordance with a request to us made by Mr. Sherman Hale and *THIRTY-THREE* others, we hereby notify a meeting of the "*Kennebec County Liberty Association*" to be holden at the Meeting house of *WEST WATERVILLE* on *WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY* March 19th and 20th commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

At which time and place it is ardently hoped, a goodly number of the friends of the slave will assemble. R. G. LINCOLN,
Chairman of Com. K. C. L. A.

Franklin County Anti-slavery Society.

A meeting of this Society will be held on *WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY* the 26th and 27th of March, inst., at *NEW SHARON VILLAGE*, commencing at 10 o'clock on Wednesday. The Editor of the Liberty Standard and several other Public Speakers from Kennebec County, will be invited, and expected to attend. Per Order.
I. TITCOMB, Sec'y.

During the above two days, The *FRANKLIN COUNTY LIBERTY CONVENTION* will be held at the same place.
Per Order,
Of the Franklin Co. Central Committee.

P. S. Rev. Messrs. Thurston, Sawyer, Randall, and Seth May, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the meeting.

A Meeting of York County Anti-slavery Society

Will be holden at WATERBORO', *Old Corner*, TUESDAY, April 22d, at ten o'clock, A. M. Every member of the society is urgently requested to be present, as business of much importance will come before the meeting. The committee would suggest to every member to make an effort to induce as many as possible to come with them, that they may hear and judge for themselves what the wicked abolitionists intend to do.

L. P. HILLIARD, for Ex. Com.

The growing interest felt in the extension of that most meritorious and easy cure for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Mr. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative, is a sufficient inducement for us often to recur to it. There is a high satisfaction to be gained by the performance of duty; then let us each and all use our influence in making known throughout our vicinage the assured qualities of this remedy, and thus add our mite to alleviate suffering.

HALLOWELL, DEC. 30, 1844.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife, Elizabeth W. Tibbetts, had been afflicted with the gravel for many years, being persuaded to make use of the Togus Mineral Spring Water, she soon began to experience relief, and in the course of about two months was entirely cured, and now remains perfectly well, after the lapse of two years.

MERRILL TIBBETTS.

Attest, G. B. Wing. 6w23

(See Advertisement "To the Afflicted.")

Receipts for the Standard.

James Chase, $6,00; Joseph Hoar, 1,50; Wm. Hoar, 1,50; J. Toothaker, 1,50; Eld. B. Jones, 2,00; Joseph Additon, 5,00; S. M. Pond, 2,00; Sam'l Swasey, 3,00; B. F. Carsley, 2,00; Jewett & Treadwell, 2,00.

MARRIAGES.

In this town, by Rev. C. Fuller, Mr. Charles Bailey to Miss Julia A. Arris, both of this town.

In Litchfield, by Rev. N. Gunnison, Mr. Jesse Davis of Webster, to Miss Mary Ann Woodbury of Litchfield.

In New York, 6th inst., David Davis, Esq., of Edgarton, Mass., to Miss Octavia J. Backus of Farmington, Me., late Teacher of the Female High School of that place.

In Farmington, Mr. Joseph Tilton to Miss Angeline Norcross.

In Lewiston, Mr. Sewall Goff of Auburn, to Miss Sarah Ham of Lewiston.

In Bath, Mr. Albert G. Page to Miss Maria L. Drummond of Bangor.

In Belgrade, Charles C. Prescott of Winthrop, to Miss Mary Jane Dunn.

DEATHS.

In this town, Feb. 13, Mr. William Moore, aged 79 years.

Lost overboard from ship South Carolina, at New Orleans from Havre, Jan. 8, John Gilman of Thomaston, aged 18.

In Auburn, Sangamon county, Ill., 6th ult., David Eastman, Esq., formerly from this county, aged 50.

Lost overboard from sch. Merchant of Boston, on the passage from New York to Charleston, Wm. Alexander of Brunswick, Me.

In Brunswick, Mr. David Mann, formerly of Salem, Mass., aged 60.

In Lewiston, Mrs. Mary, wife of Gen. Richard Holland, formerly of Brunswick.

In Newburyport, Mass., Mrs. Harriet, wife of Mr. Niles Haskell, and daughter of Mr. John Woods of Bloomfield, Me., aged 29 years

In Bath, Mrs. Sarah White, aged 74 years; Susan D. Bunker, aged 38 years.

PORT WINE and other kinds suitable for sickness, for sale by S. PAGE & Co., Apothecaries.

CAMPHENE LAMPS and fresh Camphene Oil, for sale by 4w15 S. PAGE & Co.

PEASE'S Hoarhound Candy and Compound Boneset do., for sale by 9 SAMUEL ADAMS.

C. BRINCKERHOFF'S

HEALTH RESTORATIVE.

THE great and principal object to be desired in any medicine that makes any pretension to cure all or any class of diseases, is, that it should show evidence of such power of cure and in a reasonable speedy time. In disease of a complicated nature, where the effect is deep seated, as in Consumption, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and pain in the Breast and side, it is an extremely difficult matter to bring it under the effect of usual remedies. It appears requisite that the compound should be of such a peculiar combination, that all its materials may act simultaneously upon the affected organ, and not have its power diffused to other parts of the human frame, and that these materials have some defined medical effect on that organ. Most truly in the Health Restorative do the component parts, when separately or collectively considered, most convincingly show their individual and connected power and efficacy. Thus it is that this remedy exerts such an astonishing influence in the complaints for which it is commended. If in any solitary case it has not power efficacious, the confidence of the public would have been shaken, but from its never failing promptness in checking the ravages of disease, and its sure power in restoring to health and strength, it is placed beyond even the possibility of a doubt that the acme of perfection in such a medicine has been gained. Let the certificates of the great and most honest men of our country on a faithful trial of the Restorative, convince those who seem otherwise incredulous of such a remedy. The following certificate is from Dr. Chilton, the well known New York chemist.

"I have analyzed a bottle of medicine called 'C. Brinckerhoff's Health Restorative;' and find that it does not contain Mercury, or any other metallic preparation, nor opium in any of its forms. It is composed of vegetable matter entirely."

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.

C. BRINCKERHOFF, Proprietor, N. Y.
Principal Office 96 Hudson street, New York.
Horace Everett, U. S. Agent, 96 Hudson-street, N. Y., has appointed S. ADAMS Ag't, Hallowell. 4w25

GERMAN TONIC AND AROMATIC

BITTERS.

FORMERLY PREPARED BY D. F. BRADLEE, *BOSTON.*

THIS fine herbal medicine is a compound of surpassing excellence and perfection—highly refined, extremely grateful to the taste, and remarkably warming, stimulating and invigorating in all its effects upon the system. It is eminently powerful and concentrated, yet smooth and delicious as the mildest wine. It is unquestionably a never failing remedy for Impurity of the Blood, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, Dizziness and general Debility of the system.

It is also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitutions broken down by sedentary employments, and has been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Students, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others, whose health has been injured by confinement and close application to business. It restores the action of the stomach, increases the quantity of the blood, and imparts to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of confirmed health. The price of this Grand Restorative is $1,00 per bottle.

For sale by S. Adams, S. Page & Co. and B. Wales, HALLOWELL; H. Smith & Co. G. M. Atwood and A. T. Perkins, Gardiner; J. E. Ladd, E. Fuller and Dillingham & Bicknell, Augusta; T. S. Bowles & Co. H. Hyde and A. G. Page, Bath; Wm. Baker, Brunswick; E. Dana, Wiscasset; N. Perkins & Co. Topsham; H. H. Hay, Portland; G. L. Pease, E. Wilton; T. Frye, Vassalboro'; A. Plaisted, Waterville; H. Nason, Farmington; A. F. Parlin and Fuller & Dyer, Skowhegan; C. Potter & Co. and G. W. Ladd, Bangor; and wholesale and retail by
c18 s24 SAMUEL ADAMS, *Hallowell.*

Wooden Ware.

THE largest assortment of Wooden Ware on the Kennebec may be found at R. G. LINCOLN'S, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

A large lot of Wooden Bowls and Trays; Cheese Tubs; Cheese Hoops; Wash Tubs; Wash Boards, (Copper, Zinc, and Wood;) Water Pails; Milk Pails; Keelers; Nest Boxes; Spice Boxes; Handled Dipper; Sieves; Fassets; Willow Market Baskets; Willow Clothes Baskets; Fruit Baskets; Clothes Pins; Clothes Horses; Rolling Pins, & Bread Boards; Ox Yokes; Ox Bows; Steer Bows; Bench Screws; Saw Frames; Bailed Firkins; Gault's Patent Churns; Common Dash Churn; Dry Measures; Barrel Covers; Brooms; Hearth and Dust Brushes; Reels; Mortars; Axe Handles; Fork Handles; Shovel Handles; Hoe Handles; Wheel Heads; Window Sashes; Butter Workers; Molasses Kegs; Cattle Cards; Board Rules; Winnowing Machines, &c. &c.

Also—HARD WARE, such as Steel and Iron; Shovels; Round Pointed Shovels; Steel Spades; Cow Chains; Crow Bars; Sad Irons; Gridirons; Coffee Mills; Bed Cords; Clothes Lines; Dust Pans; Bellows; Knives and Forks; Tea Trays, &c. Britannia Ware, such as Coffee Pots; Tea Pots; Lamps; Tumblers and Castors—together with a large assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS and CHINA WARE as can be found on the River, and will be sold as low as at any other establishments this side of Boston.

Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845. 25

NEW STORE.

A. F. PALMER has taken the Store, two doors south of the Hallowell Exchange House, where he has just opened and offers for sale a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Teas; Coffee; Sugar; Molasses; Spices; Saleratus; Raisins; Tobacco; Cigars, Pickles; Flour, Dry Fish; Corn; Indian and Rye Meal; Rice; Nails, &c. &c. Also a good assortment of ENGLISH and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, all of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or approved credit.

CASH paid for OATS and WHITE BEANS.

Hallowell, Aug. 17, 1844. 48tf

JUST RECEIVED at R. G. LINCOLN'S Agricultural Warehouse, 100 prs Walnut Ox Bows—Wood Saws and Frames—Saw Horses—Clothes Horses, &c. Nov. 30. 11

S. PAGE & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGISTS & APOTHECARIES,

ALSO DEALERS IN

W. I. GOODS—WINDOW GLASS—PAINTS—OILS—DYE STUFFS & MACHINE CARDS,

No. 2 Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL.

Notice to Brick-makers.

THE subscriber will have at his disposal next spring, a number of MAYO'S PATENT BRICK PRESSES; made in the most approved manner. The above Presses have been in use for a long time, and are almost the only ones that have been used in New England, for the last eight or ten years.

Any person wishing to engage in the most profitable part of the brick-making business, can be furnished with a machine that cannot fail to give satisfaction, by applying to the subscriber. GEO. POLLARD.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1845. 3m20

Pure Winter Sperm,

AND other OILS, of different qualities and prices, for sale by 11 SAM'L ADAMS.

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

THE subscriber has made arrangements for having his establishment a depot of all the Genuine popular Remedies of the day, and trusts from his experience in the business, to give satisfaction to all who may consign Medicines to him, as well as to the public, in procuring and vending only the genuine.

Nov. 16, 1844. 9 SAM'L ADAMS.

Cash advanced on consignments of Medicines.

REMEDIES for the Piles; Sick Headache; Rheumatism; Salt Rheum; Scrofula; Deafness; General Debility; Coughs and all the ills that flesh is heir to, can be found at the 9

Kennebec Fountain of Health.

Putty.

300 LBS. PUTTY, of superior quality, for sale by 6w15 S. PAGE & Co.

JUST received at the KENNEBEC FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH a new supply of Buchan's Hungarian Balsam—Gordak's Jelly of Pomegranate, and all his other medicines; and Wright's Genuine Indian Purgative Pills, for sale wholesale and retail. 9

20 BBLS. WHITING for sale by 11 S. PAGE & Co.

Poetry.

From the New York Evangelist.

AN APPEAL.

Ho! Northern Freemen! Freemen but in name!
Have ye no eyes to see your utter shame?
Has then your yoke an easy load become,
That like a beast you wear it, and are dumb?
The chains that gyve your limbs—are they of gold,
That you consent to be thus bought and sold?
Wake, reckless dreamers, ere it be too late!
Perchance an effort still may save the State:
If not, blame but yourselves, and wear your chain,
And know yourselves sole authors of your pain.

Shame! That a sight like this should e'er be seen,
In a fair land not ruled by king or queen,
Shame! That the North, with all her free-born race,
Should bow before the South's ungodly face;
Should even lick the dust beneath her feet—
Drink her saliva, and pronounce it sweet!
Say, brethren, say: shall we be longer slaves?
Forget the past—our fathers and their graves?
No: let us rouse the spirit slumbering there—
Let our free voices once more fill the air,
Proclaiming with a tone the South shall hear,
That we are truly free. What do ye fear?
The threat that they the Union will dissolve,
And into chaos all our hopes resolve?
The threat is baseless as a breath of air—
Let them dissolve it if they can and dare!
God speed the crisis! 'Twill be bliss to see
The day when Northern men are truly free.

Ho! stern New England! Ho! majestic North!
Bring all thy men, thy babes and maidens forth!
Behold a sight to make thy senses reel—
If thou hast left enough to see and feel!
Behold thy son—thy sire—thy brother see—
The inmate of a southern pillory!
Mark well the letters on that freeman's hand—
The burning impress of a slaver's brand!
And what his crime? Go, find it, if you can,
In all that book which Heav'n has given to man.
A freeman branded! Will ye yet succumb—
Nor lift an arm—but still be blind and dumb?
Shall slavery rule us, and, with reckless hand,
Like brutes subject us to the stocks and brand?
Speak out! and let those foul barbarians know
That they have knelled their final overthrow.
"Remember Captain Walker" now must be
A watchword in the army of the free!

The "gag law" is repealed! Well, if it be,
Wherein are we the gainers? We shall see:
Your servants to your oft-repeated cry
Turned a deaf ear, and passed unheeding by.
Will 't please you better that they hear ye through—
Read your petitions as they now must do—
Then to a southern junto turn them o'er,
And coolly ask you if you yet have more?
Out on such servants! When their terms expire,
Let them unhonored to their homes retire.

"Hope on—hope ever!" God is with the right—
In Him are all the elements of might.
The wicked triumph; but they soon shall see
His host approaching, and in terror flee.
"Hope on—hope ever!" Light shall come at last—
The darkest night shall mingle with the past.
From out the clouds that threaten o'er our heads,
A bow shall shine, and brighten as it spreads.
Our God himself shall be our ruler then,
And we in truth—as now in name—*free* men.

For the Liberty Standard.

ALL THINGS SPEAK A GOD.

In wisdom's ear how indubitable are the proofs of one omniscient architect as exhibited in the countless wonders of creation surrounding us? Mid all the vicissitudes of Nature, the annual decay, and renewal of earth's gay beauties, a "still small voice" proclaims there is a God. It comes on the breath of eve, as laden with fragrant odors from the flowery mead, it sweetly whispers a benevolent creator. 'Tis heard in the rough surges's roar—in the rude winds, and in the gentle zephyr. It speaks from the azure arch as presented at noon day, or in the still hour of night. The moon as she throws her silvery light to guide the weary traveller, proclaims with silent eloquence his providing care. Each twinkling star throws a glimmering ray to illumine man's darkened reason. What precision of harmony are manifested in the revolutions of the planetary orbs, and what but an Almighty hand could sustain each in its proper sphere? They all in wisdom's ear rejoice, and ever unite with harmonious voices in proclaiming the omnipotent power of their Creator,—

> "Forever singing as they shine,
> The hand that made us is divine."

As the star in the east led the sages of yore to that hallowed spot, where was lowly cradled the infant Jesus, so all the glittering myriads, which bespangle the firmament, point to their glorious architect. What feelings of adoration and awe, seize the mind while gazing on these, which are but a part of God's boundless creation? How thought wanders wearied through unlimited space and sinks into oblivion when presuming to grasp the mysteries His hand has formed? And has the Omnipotent Creator sent ten thousand worlds to proclaim his residence; and shall earth's presumptuous sons incredulous remain? Oh let Atheism blush and fly to the dark regions of nonentity, ere the morning sun arise and expose her hideous deformity. For what were the moon and stars ordained, but as Young beautifully expresses it, "to fashion the sublime of human hearts, and wiser make the wise." Were no other proofs then given, how criminal must man appear in the eyes of Heaven. Not only does the azure arch demand of man to "read his lesson there," but let thought glance for a moment o'er earth's extensive landscape, decked as it is with an innumerable variety of specimens of the skill of its great architect; her forests and deserts, seas and rivers, obtrude the inquiring thought, "who was the Almighty Maker?" Whose mandate but His, could give bounds to the watery elements, and say to ocean's billows, "hitherto shalt thou come, and no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." All vegetating nature speaks His praise. See the tiller of earth's soil, as he deposits his seed; then see "all matter springing into birth," yet how dependent is he on some o'er-ruling breath of Heaven to cause the tender plant to germinate and yield its increase. He may plant, but God alone can give the increase.

All animal life proclaims His power. The warbling songsters carol forth His praises; and all animated nature speaks His protecting care. Man also, the noblest work of creation, speaks his great architector. The image of God is stamped on his inmost soul, and however deep it may have been stained with sin, the innate impress remains; though the blinded Atheist may boldly avow "there is no God," yet a gleam of light from nature's brilliant lamp often obtrudes on the night of error, but to contrast the fearful darkness. Man's immortal nature speaks a God; (and all nature speaks man's immortality.) Who, but an Almighty Being, could so nicely connect with the physical frame, the immortal spirit? he though a frail child of mortality, yet an heir to an unfading crown of glory—destined to fly through infinite space, and pluck the golden joys from "life's fair tree." The book of nature is ever open, "that he who runs may read," and who sees aright may look through nature up to nature's God, and see in all the works of creation and providence the over-ruling hand of God. Not only is the book of nature opened, but what glory gilds the sacred page! There is revealed in divine revelation the existence of one living and true God. Who then can disbelieve in this land of gospel light and liberty? He who can, let him be "anathema maranatha." ANN.

☞ The Apricot trees were in full bloom, and currant and gooseberry bushes in full leaf in Philadelphia, on Saturday.

On Monday there was quite a fall of snow

The Family.

William and his Top.

William's papa had given him a pretty new top. He was delighted, and as soon as he had finished his lessons, he ran into the garden to show his little brother Arthur how finely he could spin it. They were playing pleasantly together, when they heard a loud voice call out, "Hallo, boys! what have you got there?"—They looked all around and could see no one. "Here I am," said the voice, "just over the fence—let me see what you've got." The children now discovered that a boy was on the other side of the fence, peeping through a crack, and watching them at play. "Oh, my!" he exclaimed, as William stood with the top in his hand, "I guess you've got a new top—what a pretty one it is! How much did you give for it?" "Papa gave it to me," said William; "is it not a beauty?"

Now William knew very well that this boy had a bad character. His mother had forbidden him to associate with him, or even to speak to him, but he felt proud of his new top, and was so much pleased to hear it praised that he forgot her commands, and walked towards the fence with the top in his hand.

"Oh, do let me look at it—only just for a minute," said the boy, whose name was Ned Finch.

"How can I?" said William, "you can't get it through that crack; but here I'll hold it close, and you can see it just as well as if you had it in your own hands."

"Oh, no! I can't," said Ned, "I want to see how it spins. My old one isn't half so pretty, but I'll bet you it will beat yours spinning."

"No it wont," said William quickly, "you may try now, and see if it does."

"Well," said Ned carelessly, "just toss it over the fence, and I'll give them both a fair trial."

Poor silly William did as the boy desired. He threw the top over the fence, and then ran to peep through the crack, expecting to see him try which top could spin best—but he was just in time to see the fellow put his new top in his pocket, and run off with a loud laugh.

"Oh, dear! dear! what shall I do" said William. "Arthur, that bad boy has run off with my top—what shall I do?"

"Run and catch him, Willy," said little Arthur.

"Oh, no!" said William, "I can't get over this high fence, and if I could, he is so much larger than I am, and can run so much faster, I could never catch him. Oh, I'll never get it again, I know." And the little fellow sat down sorrowfully thinking how foolish he had been.

But William learned a very useful lesson, which was of more value to him than a dozen new tops. He thought to himself as he sat there, "I might have had my top now, if I had remembered what mamma told me about never speaking to that wicked boy. And then, to throw it over the fence for him to look at it, and spin it, just because he said that his old one could spin better! What a dunce I was."

William now plainly saw that his disobedience and vanity had cost him his toy, and what was much worse, made him feel mortified at his weakness and folly. Like a sensible boy who is determined not to do wrong again, he went straight to his mother, and told her how disobedient he had been; and she was rejoiced to see that although he liked his top very much and was sorry to lose it, yet he felt more unhappy on account of his disobedience, than for the loss of his top.—*Youth's Visitor.*

THE SORE TONGUE.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

There was a little girl called Fanny, who has the misfortune one day to bite her tongue as she was eating her breakfast. It hurt her so much that she could scarcely help crying; and even when the first smart was over it continued so sore that whenever she spoke it pained her considerably. Finding this to be the case, she said very pitifully to her mother, "Mamma, you can't think how it hurts me when I speak!" "Does it?" replied her mother, "then I'll tell you what I would advise you to do; resolve all this day to say nothing but what is either *necessary* or *useful;* this will give your tongue a fine holyday, and may answer more purposes than one.

Fanny, knowing that she had the character of being somewhat loquacious, could not help laughing at this; and said, "Well, I will try for once; so, mum; I am going to begin now, mamma."

Mother.—Do so; and whenever you are beginning to speak, be sure you ask yourself whether what you were going to say was likely to be of any use, or whether it was necessary.

Fanny.—Yes, yes, I will: but don't talk to me, mamma, for fear:—so saying, she screwed up her lips, and taking her work, sat for about five minutes as still as a mouse. She then looked up, smiled, and nodded at her mother, as much as to say "see how well I can hold my tongue," still screwing her lips very tight for fear she should speak. Soon however she began to feel a great inclination to say something; and was glad to recollect that if she could but think of any thing either useful or necessary, she might speak. Whereupon she endeavored to find something to say that would come *within the act.* To aid her invention, she looked all round the room:—

Fanny.—Mamma, don't you think the fire wants stirring? (This question, she thought, savored of both qualifications.)

Mother.—Not at present, my dear.

Then followed another long silence: for Fanny found it vastly more difficult than she had any previous idea of, to think of any thing useful to talk about; and she knew her mamma would laugh at her if she said what was obviously idle or silly, just now. She was beginning to repent having make such an agreement, when her three elder sisters entered the room. She now thought it quite reasonable, if not absolutely *necessary,* to tell them of her misfortune, which she did at considerable length, and with many needless digressions; (the usual custom with great talkers) upon which they all laughed; prophesying that her resolution would not last half an hour; and rallying her for telling such a long story with a sore tongue.

Soon after, some ladies called to pay their mother a morning visit. This gave Fanny's tongue such a long rest, that the moment they were gone it seemed irresistibly to resume its wonted functions.

Fanny.—What a while old Mrs. W. has had that brown satin pelisse! Really, poor old lady, I am quite tired of seeing her in it!

Mother.—How is your tongue, Fanny.

Fanny.—O, better, mamma, thank you, almost well.

Mother.—I am sorry for it; I was in hopes it would have been sore enough at least to prevent your making impertinent remarks upon any body all this day.

Fanny.—No but really, mamma, is it not an old rubbishing thing?

Mother.—I don't know, indeed: it is no business of mine; therefore I took no notice of it.

A silence ensued after this: but conversation revived when Caroline, who had stood for some time with her eyes fixed on their opposite neighbor's window, suddenly exclaimed, "I do believe the Jones's are going to have company again to day! the servant has just been lighting the fire in the drawing-room; and there is Miss Jones now gone up to dress; I saw her draw down the blinds in her room this instant." "So she is," said Lucy, looking up: "I never knew such people in my life! they are always having company."

"I wonder who they are expecting to day!" said Eliza, "dinner company, I suppose."

The proceedings of their neighbors, the Jones's, continued to furnish matter for various sagacious conjectures and remarks for a considerable time; at length Caroline exclaimed with the eagerness of discovery—

"Look! look! there's the baker now at the door, with a whole tray full of tarts and things: make haste, or he'll be gone in."

Lucy.—So he is, I declare; it *is* a dinner-party then: well, we shall see presently, I hope, who are coming.

Caroline.—O no, they never dine till five, when they have company.

Eliza.—And it will be dark then; how tiresome!

Lucy.—If Miss Jones is not dressed already! she is this instant come into the drawing-room.

Caroline.—Stand back, stand back! don't let her see us all staring: ah, there she is;—got on her pink sarcenet body and sleeves to day:—how pretty that dress is, to be sure!

Eliza.—And how nicely she has done her hair; look Caroline—braided behind.

Lucy.—There, she is putting down the sash. That chimney smokes, I know, with this wind.

Fanny.—And there is that little figure Martha Jones, come down now: do look, as broad as she is long; what a little fright that child is, to be sure!

Mother.—Pray, Fanny, was that remark—*useful or necessary?*

Fanny.—O but mamma, I assure you, my tongue is quite well now.

Mother.—I am sorry for it, my dear. Do you know, I should think it well worth while to bite my tongue every day, if there were no other means of keeping it in order.

At this the girls laughed; but their mother resuming her gravity, thus continued:

"My dear girls, I should before now have put a stop to this idle gossipping, if I had not hoped to convince you of the folly of it. It is no wonder, I confess, that at your age you should learn to imitate a style of remark which is but too prevalent in society. Nothing indeed is more contagious: but let me also tell you, that girls of your age, and of your *advantages,* are capable of seeing the meanness of it: and ought to despise it. It is the chief end of education to raise the minds of women above such trifling as this. But if a young person who has been taught to *think,* whose taste has been cultivated, and who might therefore possess internal resources, has as much idle curiosity about the affairs of her neighbors, and is as fond of retailing petty scandal concerning them, as an uneducated woman, it proves that her mind is incurably mean and vulgar, and that cultivation is lost upon her.

"This sort of gossipping, my dear girls, is the disgrace of our sex. The pursuits of women lying necessarily within a narrow sphere, they naturally sink, unless raised by refinement, or by strong principle, into that *littleness of character* for which, even their own husbands and fathers (if they are men of sense) are tempted to despise them. The minds of men, from their engagements in business necessarily take a larger range; and they are, in general, too much occupied with concerns comparatively important, to enter into the minute details which amuse women. But women of education have no such plea to urge. When your father and I direct you to this or that pursuit, it is not so much for the sake of your possessing that particular branch of knowledge; but that by knowledge, *in general,* you may become intelligent and superior; and that you may be furnished with resources which will save you from the *miserable necessity* of seeking amusement from intercourse with your neighbors, and an acquaintance with their affairs.

"Let us suppose, now, that this morning you had been all more industriously inclined; and had been engaged in any of your employments with that ardor which some happy young people manifest in the acquisition of knowledge; would you, in that case, have felt any desire to know the date of Mrs. W.'s pelisse: or any curiosity in the proceedings of our neighbors the Jones's? No: you would then have thought it a most impertinent interruption, if any one had attempted to entertain you with such particulars: but when the mind is indolent and empty, then it can receive amusements from the most contemptible sources. Learn then, to check this mean propensity. Despise such thoughts whenever you are tempted to indulge them: recollect that this low curiosity, is the combined result of idleness, ignorance, emptiness and ill nature; and fly to useful *occupation* as the most successful antidote against the evil. Nor let it be forgotten, that such impertinent remarks as these come directly under the description of those *"idle words,"* of which an account must be given in the day of judgment. Yes, this vulgar trifling is as inconsistent with the spirit of christian benevolence, and with the grand rule of "doing to others as we would that they should do to us," as it is with refinement of taste and dignity of character."—"Who would have thought," said little Fanny, "that my happening to bite my tongue this morning, would have led to all this?"

"It would be a fortunate *bite* for you, Fanny," said her mother, and for your *neighbors,* if it should make you more careful in the use of it. If we were liable to such a misfortune whenever we use our tongues improperly, some persons would be in a constant agony: now, if our consciences were but half as sensible as our nerves, they would answer the purpose much better. Foolish talking pains a *good* conscience, just as continual speaking hurts a sore tongue; and if we did but regard one smart as much as the other, it would act as a constant check upon the unruly member."

Early Seek and Early Find.

BY THE LATE W. G. CLARKE.

Come, while the blossoms of thy years are brightest,
  Thou youthful wanderer in a flowery maze—
Come, while the restless heart is bounding lightest,
  And joy's pure sunbeam trembles in thy ways;
Come, while the sweet thoughts, like summer buds unfolding,
  Waken rich feelings in the cheerless breast,
While yet thy hand the ephemeral wreath is holding,
  Come and secure interminable rest.

Soon will the freshness of thy days be over,
  And thy free buoyancy of soul be flown—
Pleasure will fold her wing—and friend and lover
  Will to the embraces of the worm have gone!
Those who now love thee will have passed forever,
  Their looks of kindness will be lost to thee—
Thou wilt need a balm to heal thy spirit's fever;
  As thy sick heart broods over years to be!

Come, while the morning of thy life is glowing—
  Ere the dim phantoms thou art chasing die—
Ere the gay spell, which earth is round thee throwing,
  Fades like the crimson from the sunset sky.
Life is but a shadow, save a promise given,
  That lights the future with a fadeless ray—
Come—touch the sceptre—win a home in heaven,
  Come, turn thy spirit from this world away.

Then will the shadows of this brief existence
  Seem airy nothings to thine ardent soul—
And shining brightly in the forward distance,
  Will, of thy patient race appear the goal—
Home of the weary—where in peace reposing,
  The spirit lingers in unclouded bliss,
Though o'er the dust the curtained grave is closing—
  Who would not, early, choose a lot like this?

NEW STATES.—Florida contains 49,356 square miles. Iowa, 173,786. Texas, 100,000.

☞ The town of Patten, Maine, has killed bears enough the past winter to claim from the State a bounty in money large enough to pay the whole of the State tax, and the town's quota of the Militia compensation.

THE INDIANS.—A number of Shawnee and Seneca chiefs are on their way to Washington, to have a talk with their new father, Polk.

ANOTHER NUN.—Miss Waggaman, the youthful and accomplished niece of President Tyler, has left Washington, and entered the new Convent of the Visitation, in Baltimore.

Heroic Exploit of a Kennebec Boy.

MR. CLOUGH, whose heroic adventure is narrated below, is a son of ASA CLOUGH Esq. of Monmouth. He's a brave fellow, well worthy of his parentage and his country.—Let him be remembered.

MURDER OF CAPT. NORRIS, *of the whaling ship Sharon, of Fairhaven, and recapture of the ship from mutineers, by Mr. Benj. Clough, her 3d Officer.*

The Sharon having been some time cruising for whales in the vicinity of the Caroline Islands, put in at Ascension the 15th October, 1842, for wood, water, and recruits. The requisite supplies being obtained, preparations were made to proceed upon the voyage, when eleven of the crew deserted, and being secreted and protected on shore, all efforts to retake them were fruitless. The ship sailed again on the 27th October, with a crew of seventeen men, all told, four of whom were natives of King's Mill Group, and two of other Islands in the South Sea. The intention was to touch at Bay of Islands, or Port Jackson, to make up the complement of men. On Sunday, Nov. 6th, lat. 2° 20 N., lon. 162° E., whales were raised and both boats lowered in chase, leaving Capt. Norris, a Portuguese boy named Manuel Jose dos Reis, who acted as steward, and three of the King's Mill Islanders on board. The boats soon succeeded in capturing a whale, which the ship ran down and took alongside—they continuing in pursuit of others. At 3 o'clock, P. M., the mate's boat being about a mile and a half from the ship, her signal was discovered at half mast, and he immediately pulled towards her. The singular and unaccountable management of the ship for some time previous, had already been remarked by those in the boat, and excited the liveliest apprehensions as they approached her. Coming up upon her quarter, within speaking distance, the boy, who was aloft and had cut the main-top-gallant halyards, told Mr. Smith, the mate, that the islanders had killed Capt. Norris, and were in possession of the ship. Just then one of them, armed with a cutting spade, and entirely naked, leaned upon the taffrail, and, brandishing his weapon with most furious and menacing gestures, dared the crew to come on board. The other two were also naked, and stationed one at each side of the ship, where they had collected all the whaling craft, billets of wood, hammers, belaying-pins—in short, every thing that would serve as a missile or offensive weapon, determined to repel any attempt to board. The fourth native of the same islands was in the boat, and one of the mutineers addressed him in his own language, telling him, it was supposed, what they had done, and inviting him to join them. He made a gesture of disapproval, upon which the other caught up the cook's axe and hurled it at him with such precision of aim, though a ship's length distant, that it cut through the back of his shirt, as he stooped to avoid the blow. A shower of missiles followed, thrown with such force that the bone belaying-pins were broken into several pieces on striking the boat, but fortunately no one was seriously injured by them. The mate then ordered Manuel to cut the main-top-gallant sheets and main-topsail halyards, and to go forward on the stay and cut the halyards of the head-sails and clear them from the yards, which was done. The task of retaking the ship was, evidently, one of extreme difficulty and danger, for the mutineers had the advantages of position and a plentiful supply of arms, with the resolution and skill to use them effectively, so that the second mate and his crew, who had, in the meantime, come up, were called to consult upon the best course to pursue. It was proposed that both boats should advance and board the ship, one upon each side, at the same time; but Mr. Smith, upon whom, by the melancholy catastrophe on board, the responsibility and duties of master had devolved, thought that a proper regard for the interest of the owners, as well as for the safety of the men under his command, required him to avoid all personal risk; for which reason he proposed that both crews should take the other boat and proceed to the ship, leaving him alone to await the issue. This proposal met with no favor, the men declaring a wish rather to start for the nearest land—five or six days' sail distant—and the second mate relishing it so little, that he suffered his boat to drop astern, out of talking distance. Mr. Clough, the third mate, who acted as Mr. Smith's steersman since the ship was short manned, had darted his lance several times at the naked savage on the rail, but, for want of sufficient warp, it fell short three or four feet at each trial. He requested, therefore, that the boat might be pulled within reach, as the fellow kept his position without flinching, and insolently defied him—but the mate thought the danger too great, and refused to gratify him. He then offered to go on board over the bows, if the boy would cut the fore-royal stay, and let the end fall overboard, so that he could ascend by it to the jib-boom, with a lance warp in his teeth; but Manuel had become so exhausted by fright and fatigue that he was unable to get up to the royal-mast-head, to execute his part of the task.

His next plan, and the one executed was, that both boats should pull ahead of the ship, and when it was quite dark, taking every precaution to avoid exciting the suspicion of the mutineers, he would jump into the sea, and, passing close by the side of the ship, enter her by the cabin windows. The ship and boats were surrounded by sharks, attracted, probably, by the carcass of the whale killed in the morning; to defend himself against which he took a boat knife in his teeth, and let himself into the water as silently as possible.—At the same moment the ship took aback, and it became necessary to swim; but, to "strike out," and make the best of his way, would cause a sparkling of the water, and betray his approach to the look-out, so that he was obliged to "walk water," by which scarcely any agitation was made, and almost as little progress. It was a tedious passage of more than an hour and a half in duration, terminated at length by diving under the ship, seizing the rudder at the heel, and ascending by the after part of it to the starboard cabin window, through which he made his entry. Two large sharks were close to the boat when he left her, and kept him company the whole time, without offering to molest him; and the knife, which, luckily, had been useless, he left upon the transom, as he got in at the window.

He then divested himself of his clothing, that the enemy might have no advantage over him on the score of nakedness, should they come to close quarters, and applied himself to listening to the movements on deck. As these indicated that there were yet no suspicions of his presence, he proceeded to search for arms and ammunition. Two cutlasses were soon found, and amongst all the muskets, two only were fit for service, so far as he could judge by careful handling, (it was too dark to see.) Every locker and drawer in the cabin was then ransacked for powder and ball, which being found, the muskets were loaded, and placed, with the cutlasses, at the foot of the cabin stairs. While engaged in loading a fowling piece, he heard a step in the gangway, and some one descended the stairs, hitting the arms at the bottom and knocking them down upon the floor. Mr. Clough ran to the spot, but, unable to see any thing, groped about by the intruder's feet till he caught hold of a cutlass, with which he run him through the body; as he drew it out, a struggle ensued for the weapon, both fell to the floor, the officer luckily uppermost.—Planting his knees upon his breast, he took out one of his eyes, and, with a good deal of trouble, brought the edge of the sword to bear upon the back of his neck, and made an attempt to cut off his head. He pulled it back and forth several times, but it was an awkward operation, for the other kept hold of the sword and struggled violently, wounding Mr. Clough severely by twisting the blade several time in his hand. After a while he became quiet, and supposing him to be dead. Mr. Clough got up, but the other immediately arose and struck about furiously with the cutlass, hitting Mr. Clough at almost every pass, until, exhausted probably by loss of blood, the mutineer uttered a slight groan and fell upon the floor. Going again to the stairs, the officer saw another in the gangway, with a cutting-spade pointed towards him; when, feeling for a loaded musket, he succeeded, after snapping twice, in putting a ball through his heart. At the same moment the spade dropped, or was thrown down, taking effect in the thick part of Mr. Clough's arm, and the blood gushed so violently from the wound that he supposed the artery to be severed, and began to give way to unpleasant reflections—when the third came to the gangway, armed, also, with a spade, and endeavored to look into the darkness below.

Mr. Clough made several ineffectual attempts to gain another musket, but his right hand and left arm were both disabled. The man stood still a few minutes, then dropped his spade and walked forward. Mr. Clough now hailed the boats, which were so near that he could hear the conversation going on amongst the men. He told them, that two of the mutineers were dead, himself dangerously wounded, and urged them to hasten on board. They said they did not believe more than one had been killed, as they had heard but one gun, and did not consider it prudent for them to come near him—so the wounded man had to sit down and suffer his blood to flow, for his right hand had become so stiff and sore that he could not use it to place a bandage on his arm.

More than half an hour having elapsed since the hail, and no further news being heard, the boats ventured alongside. A light being struck and brought into the cabin, the floor was found covered with the blood of both combatants. The man who had first entered the cabin was reclining on the transom, still grasping the cutlass, and, with it the boat knife left by Mr. C. when he came on board; one of his eyes hung upon his cheek, and his body was covered with gore; he was still alive, but did not move, and made no noise but a kind of suppressed groan. One of the men stabbed him twice with a boat spade, and Mr. Smith discharged a musket at him; he was then caught by the hair, dragged upon deck, and thrown into the sea. The deck presented a shocking spectacle, all dabbled and tracked with clotted blood—the mangled and headless body of the unfortunate Captain was lying there, as was that of one of his murderers, which was unceremoniously thrown over the side, while the remains of Capt. Norris were collected and reserved for burial the next day. The surviving mutineer jumped overboard, and swam some distance from the ship, but returned during the night, and hid himself in the fore-hold. When the crew attempted to take him out the next day, he made some show of resistance, but at last came upon deck and surrendered himself; he was put in irons and taken to Sydney, where he was left in prison when the ship sailed.

The Sharon completed her voyage, under the command of Mr. Smith, more successfully than could have been expected after such a melancholy and disheartening interruption, Mr. Clough remaining on board as second mate. To his daring and almost unaided exertions are to be attributed the return of a valuable ship and cargo, and, what is far more important, the preservation of the surviving crew from the miserable fate which must have overtaken them had they persisted in seeking the nearest land in their boats. The owners of the Sharon have shown their appreciation of his services by giving him the command of a fine ship, and it is to be presumed that other parties, who have escaped a heavy loss, will not withhold such a testimonial of their approval as will at once gratify him and incite others, under like circumstances, to emulate his conduct.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

AMERICAN HOTEL,
CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES
BY
WEBBER FURBISH,
WATER ST., HALLOWELL.

CROCKERY WARE,
ASSORTED CRATES FOR COUNTRY TRADE,
Constantly on hand and for sale by
R. G. LINCOLN, Hallowell.

KENNEBEC, ss.—At a Court of Probate in Augusta, within and for said county, on the last Monday of February, 1845,

ABIGAIL PAGE & SIMON PAGE, Administrators on the estate of BENJAMIN PAGE, late of Hallowell, in said County, deceased, having presented their first account of Administration of the estate of said deceased, for allowance. Also ABIGAIL PAGE, widow of said deceased, having made application for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

ORDERED, That the said Administrators give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Liberty Standard, printed at Hallowell, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held in Augusta, in said County, on the first Monday of April next at ten of the clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

W. EMMONS, *Judge.*

A true copy.
Attest: F. DAVIS, *Register.* 3w30

Britannia Ware.

R. G. LINCOLN has just received a good assortment of Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee Pots—Tea Pots—Lamps—Castors—Handled Cups—Tumblers—Spoons—&c. &c. Nov. 28. 11

JUST received by the subscriber, a well-selected assortment of DRUGS & MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, OILS & GROCERIES, which he will sell at reasonable prices. S. ADAMS.
Nov. 16, 1844. 9

Bristol Brick,

A GOOD article, for sale at
Feb. 20. 23 R. G. LINCOLN'S.

Douglass' Axes!!

TO WOOD CHOPPERS AND LUMBERMEN. The Douglass Axe Manufacturing Company is probably the most extensive establishment for the manufacturing of Axes, there is in this Country, and their long experience, and great facilities for carrying on their business enables them to offer a superior article, at the very lowest price. The subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglass Axes, stamped *Reynolds & Son,* or *George Reynolds,* and will warrant all Axes of this mark against breaking, or turning. They are a very handsome article, and are offered at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. R. G. LINCOLN.
Hallowell, Dec. 15, 1844. 14

Tickings and Feathers.

A GOOD assortment can be found ch

Steamboat Notice.

THE STEAMER PENO SCOT will be newly pain ed and fitted up in prime ord on the route between Hallowe and Boston as soon as the riv is clear of Ice.

Also the new and splendid steamer KENNEBEC built expressly for the route to run in connection wi the Penobscot. Time of commencing and days of sai ing will be advertised as soon as they can get up th river. HOWARD & PAGE, Agents.
Hallowell, Feb. 28, 1845.

To the Afflicted.

ALL persons suffering under cutaneous disorders who will take the trouble of visiting Togus Min eral Spring, and making a fair trial of the efficacy o the water, and do not receive any benefit therefrom shall be entitled to their board at the Togus Boardin House *free of charge.* Proofs are every day accumulat ing of the extraordinary healing properties of this wa ter in cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other humors; and those persons suffering have but to make trial o the remedy to satisfy themselves of its efficacy.
ORRIN EMERSON.
Hallowell, Nov. 22, 1844. 3m10

Notice.

BIBLES, TESTAMENTS and TRACTS may be had at the Depository, in Hallowell, kept by E. BOND—at the Society's prices—for gratuitous distri bution among the destitute.
☞ An assortment constantly on hand.
January, 1845.

Crockery, Glass & China Ware

☞ *JUST OPENED*

TWENTY Crates and Packages, which make my assortment UNUSUALLY LARGE AND EXTENSIVE, comprising nearly all the latest patterns, of the most desirable prints and colors, namely:
500 DOZENS Black, Blue, Brown, Pink, Purple, Paris White, White Granite, Yellow Stone and Edged PLATES of all sizes.
65 sets of TEA WARE of all colors.
25 sets of superior Gilt, Raised Figured, Raised and Bronzed do. Embossed blue do. Plain White do. Enamelled CHINA TEA WARE with Plates to correspond.
100 sets printed and white Granite TEAS & COFFEES
590 do Common Enamelled TEAS
100 dozens Printed and Enamelled BOWLS
50 do do do and Stone NAPPIES
12 do do do PLATTERS
30 do do do PITCHERS
30 do do do MUGS
50 — do do CHAMBER SETS
36 pairs do do COV'D DISHES
200 do heavy Cut, Fluted, Press'd & Pl'n LAMPS'
125 doz heavy double flint, cut, fluted & pl'n TUMBLERS
A large assortment of Preserve Dishes and Jars, Bulb Glasses, Wine Glasses, Glass Sugars and Creamers, &c. &c. *Also*
A good lot of ASSORTED CRATES for country trade, containing from $30 to $60 worth each, selected with care, which are offered nearly at Boston prices.
R. G. LINCOLN,
Oct. 22, 1844. 6 *Nos. 1 & 2 Lincoln's Corner.*

Dr. John D. Buzzell's
FAMILY MEDICINES.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation, they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity, but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMINATIVE PREPARATION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apolexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all coughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointments for the cure of the Itch and all other cutaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWDER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

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Address Nathan Wood, Portland, Maine. All orders will be promptly attended to. 1y2
August, 1844.

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